

ĐO THANH LOAN

THƯ VIỆN
ĐẠI HỌC THUY SƠN

M

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HỎI - ĐÁP TÍNH TỪ

Trong Tiếng Anh

(SÁCH DÙNG CHO HỌC SINH, SINH VIÊN)

THU VIEN DAI HOC THUY SAN



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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN VĂN HÓA - THÔNG TIN

ĐỖ THANH LOAN

Hỏi - Đáp
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN VĂN HOÁ - THÔNG TIN

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Trong xu thế quốc tế hoá ngày càng mạnh mẽ như hiện nay, không ai có thể phủ nhận tầm quan trọng của tiếng Anh. Không những là ngôn ngữ sử dụng rộng rãi trên thế giới, tiếng Anh còn xuất hiện trong mọi lĩnh vực của đời sống hàng ngày. Bạn có thể thấy trên các nhãn hiệu hàng hoá, biển hiệu quảng cáo, những dụng cụ sinh hoạt thường nhật v.v... Đó cũng là lý do tại sao ngày càng nhiều người học tiếng Anh không chỉ vì mục đích công việc mà vì họ muốn mở rộng tầm hiểu biết, bắt kịp nhịp tiến của thời đại.

Đối với các bạn trẻ, học tiếng Anh còn tạo cho cơ hội tìm được một công việc phù hợp khi rời ghế nhà trường.

Để nắm vững và có kiến thức sâu rộng về môn học lý thú và mới mẻ này là điều không khó

nhưng cũng không hoàn toàn dễ dàng. Vậy bạn đang gặp những khó khăn gì?. Đã bao giờ bạn thấy hình như mình đã gặp câu trúc này, mệnh đề này, cụm từ này mà bạn không thể nhớ nổi và bạn ngại hỏi thầy cô bạn bè? Bạn cứ luẩn quẩn trong đầu những câu hỏi như: sao từ này lại có hai cách đọc, từ kia lại thay đổi nghĩa khi dùng trong ngữ cảnh khác? v.v...

Để đáp lại những băn khoăn, thắc mắc muốn được giải đáp của các bạn. Chúng tôi đã tiến hành biên soạn cuốn sách: HỎI - ĐÁP VỀ TÍNH TỪ TIẾNG ANH. Ngoài phần giải đáp, chúng tôi đưa thêm phần bài tập để các bạn có thể nâng cao kiến thức và luyện tập hàng ngày.

Dù chúng tôi đã thật cố gắng khi biên soạn cuốn sách này, nhưng chắc chắn không thể tránh khỏi những thiếu sót. Chúng tôi mong muốn nhận được những đóng góp ý kiến quý giá từ các bạn. Chúng tôi xin chân thành cảm ơn.

Hỏi:

Khi nhìn vào một từ tiếng Anh đôi khi em không thể phân biệt nó thuộc từ loại nào, nhất là tính từ, em rất hay nhầm lẫn và lúng túng. Vậy trong tiếng Anh, tính từ có mấy loại và những loại nào?

Đáp:

Trong tiếng Anh, tính từ có tám loại, em có thể xem các ví dụ sau và ôn luyện nhiều lần. khi tiến bộ, em có thể sẽ không nhầm lẫn nữa.

1. Tính từ miêu tả (*descriptive adjective*): là những từ miêu tả hoặc chỉ phẩm chất của một danh từ:

Ví dụ:

A long hair : Mái tóc dài

A pretty girl : Một cô gái xinh đẹp

A black telephone : Một cái máy điện thoại màu đen

Và phần lớn tính từ đều thuộc tính từ miêu tả.

2. Tính từ riêng (*proper adjective*): thường những tính từ thuộc loại này xuất phát từ một danh từ riêng.

Ví dụ:

China	:	Chinese
England	:	English
Sweden	:	Swedish
France	:	French
Turkey	:	Turkish
Italya	:	Italian...

Và thường những tính từ riêng đều được viết hoa.

3. Tính từ chỉ số đếm hoặc số thứ tự (*numeral adjective*).

Ví dụ:

One, two, three...	Một, hai, ba...
First, second, third...	Thứ nhất, thứ hai, thứ ba...

4. Tính từ sở hữu (*possessive adjective*) là từ dùng để chỉ danh từ đó do một ai đó sở hữu.

Ví dụ:

Your dictionary	:	Quyển từ điển của bạn
The president's security guard	:	Bảo vệ của tổng thống
Our homework	:	Bài tập của chúng tôi
Her husband	:	Chồng cô ta

5. Tính từ chỉ thị (*desmonstrative adjective*) là từ đi với danh từ để chỉ cái này, cái nọ.

Ví dụ:

This table	:	Cái bàn này
That girl	:	Cô gái kia
Those trees	:	Những cái cây này

6. Tính từ liên hệ: (*relative adjective*): là những từ có cùng hình thức như đại từ liên hệ.

Ví dụ:

Whenever	:	Bất kỳ khi nào
Whichever	:	Bất cứ cái nào
Wherever	:	Bất cứ nơi đâu

7. Tính từ bất định: (*indefinite adjective*) là từ không chỉ rõ vật ấy là vật gì, nó bao hàm nghĩ chung chung.

Ví dụ:

Altogether	:	Cả thảy
All	:	Tất cả
Many, much	:	Nhiều
Some, few	:	Ít nhiều

8. Tính từ nghi vấn: (*interrogative adjective*): là từ dùng để hỏi

Ví dụ

- Which hat do you prefer. The red one or the blue one?
(Anh thích chiếc mũ nào. Chiếc đỏ hay chiếc xanh?)
- Where did you go last night?
(Tối qua anh đi đâu đấy?)

- Who will you go with on your holiday?
(Anh sẽ đi nghỉ mát với ai?)
- When were you born?
(Anh sinh ra năm nào?)
- Why don't we go for walk?
(Chúng ta đi dạo một lát nhé?)

Hỏi:

Tính từ có những hình thức nào?

Đáp:

Mỗi một tính từ chỉ có một hình thức duy nhất có nghĩa là không thay đổi về số và về giống cho dù danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa thay đổi (nói một cách khác, tính từ không hợp theo danh từ về giống và về số).

Ví dụ:

A busy business man	→	Busy business men
A busy business woman	→	Busy business women
A beautiful girl	→	Beautiful girls
A tall father	→	Tall fathers
A tall mothers	→	Tall mothers

Hỏi:

Làm thế nào để thành lập được một tính từ đơn (simple adjective) và có bao nhiêu cách thành lập.

Đáp:

Để thành lập được một tính từ đơn ta có hai cách:

1. Thêm tiếp đầu ngữ (prefix) vào đằng trước từ cần biến đổi.

Những tiền tố (tiếp đầu ngữ) mà bạn thường gặp như:

Tiền tố	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
A + động từ	đang	Awake: còn thức Asleep: đang ngủ Alive: còn sống
Un + tính từ	Không	Unmarried: độc thân Unequal: không công bằng Uneasy: không lo lắng
In + tính từ	Không	Insufficient: không đủ Insufferable: không thể chịu đựng được Insincere: giả dối Inhumane: độc ác
Im + nmm	không	Impossible: không thể có được

Tiền tố	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Tính từ		Impracticable: không thực hành được Immodest: không khiêm tốn
Non + tính từ	không	Nonflammable: không cháy Nonnegotiable: không thể thương lượng được Nonsensical: vô lý, vô nghĩa
Dis		Disrespectful: hư hỏng Dishonest: không trung thực Disunited: không đồng nhất
Ir		Irresistible: không cưỡng lại được Irresponsible: không có trách nhiệm Irrelevant: không thích hợp Irregular: không đều đặn Irreplaceable: không thể thay thế được
Il		Illegal: bất hợp pháp Illogical: không logic Iliterate: mù chữ

2. Thêm hậu tố vào sau từ cần biến đổi.

Hình thức	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
Động từ + <u>ed</u> và bất quy tắc (irregular verb)	được, bị (= past participle)	Educated: có học thức Pleased: hài lòng Torn: rách rưới Lost: mất
Danh từ + <u>en</u>	Làm bằng chất liệu gì	Golden: bằng vàng Wooden: bằng gỗ
Danh từ + <u>ern</u>	Sau các danh từ chỉ phương hướng	Southern: thuộc miền Nam Northern: thuộc miền Bắc Western: thuộc phía Tây
Danh từ + <u>ful</u>	đầy đủ, nhiều	Wonderful: đẹp, kỳ diệu Beautiful: đẹp Plentiful: nhiều Faithful: trung thành
Danh từ, tính từ + <u>ish</u>	Hơi hơi, có vẻ	Amateurish: có vẻ amateur Reddish: hơi đỏ, đo đỏ Monkish: như thầy tu Childish: có vẻ trẻ con. Greenish: xanh xanh

Hình thức	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
Danh từ + like	Có vẻ giống như	Dreamlike: có vẻ mơ màng Fatherlike: có vẻ giống cha Childlike: có vẻ trẻ con
Danh từ + less	không	Careless: bất cẩn Hopeless: vô vọng Useless: vô dụng Endless: vô tận
Danh từ + ly	Có vẻ, giống như, hàng	Lively: sống động Monthly: hàng tháng Yearly: hàng năm Daily: hàng ngày Lovely: đáng yêu
Danh từ + proof	Chống lại	Bulletproof: chống đạn Heatproof: chống nóng Soundproof: cách âm Waterproof: chống thấm
Danh từ + y	Có	Salty: có vị mặn Rainy: có mưa Ghosty: có ma Grassy: nhiều cỏ

Hình thức	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
Danh từ + ous		Poisonous: có chất độc Religious: thuộc về tôn giáo Mountainous: có nhiều núi Dangerous: nguy hiểm Ambitious: có tham vọng
Danh từ + ic		Symphathic: thông cảm Alcoholic: có rượu Photographic: thuộc về nhiếp ảnh
Danh từ + ical		Political: thuộc về chính trị Practical: thiết thực Medical: thuộc về thuốc Alphabetical: thuộc về bảng chữ cái
Động từ + able		Changable: dễ thay đổi Acceptable: có thể chấp nhận được Readable: có thể đọc được Enjoyable: có vẻ thích thú
Động từ + ive		Attractive: hấp dẫn Decisive: có tính quyết định Talkative: nói nhiều Creative: có tính sáng tạo Protective: để bảo vệ

Hỏi:

Những tính từ như thế nào thì được gọi là tính từ kép và cách thành lập tính từ kép như thế nào?

Đáp:

Những tính từ có từ hai tính từ đặt cạnh nhau gọi là tính từ kép.

Ví dụ:

Long blonde hair : Mái tóc dài màu vàng

Short - sighted glasses : Kính cận

Tính từ kép thành lập theo các cách dưới đây, và khi dịch sang tiếng Việt theo thứ tự ngược với tiếng Anh.

**** Tính từ + tính từ***

Black blue	:	Xanh đen
Dark red	:	Đỏ thẫm
Sunny windy	:	Nắng và gió
Red hot	:	Nóng đỏ
Long thin	:	Gầy nhảnh

**** Danh từ + tính từ***

Snow - white	:	Trắng như tuyết
Coal - black	:	đen như than
Blood - red	:	đỏ như máu
Hill - old	:	Xưa như núi

Tuy nhiên, loại tính từ kép này là hình thức so sánh bằng nhau rút gọn:

Snow - white	=	As white as snow
Coal - black	=	As black as coal
Blood - red	=	As red as blood
Hill - old	=	As old as hill

*** *Tính từ + danh từ + ed.***

Dark - eyed	:	Mắt huyền
Ash - coloured	:	Có màu tro
Kind - hearted	:	Tốt bụng
Long - sighted	:	Viễn thị
Long - bearded	:	Râu ria xồm xồm

Chú ý: Loại tính từ kép này đặc biệt vì nó có thể thay thế được mệnh đề tính từ (**adjective clause**).

Ví dụ:

- I see a girl whose hair is black → I see a black haired girl.

(Tôi trông thấy một cô gái có mái tóc đen nhánh)

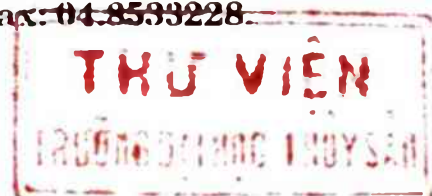
- I had ever ridden a horse that had long thin legs.

(Tôi đã từng cưỡi một con ngựa có đôi chân gầy nhảnh).

*** *Danh từ + past part***

Tree - lined	:	Hàng cây hai bên đường
Snow - covered	:	Có tuyết phủ

Quý khách có nhu cầu đặt mua các loại xuất bản phẩm xin liên hệ với
NHÀ SÁCH BẢO THẮNG 344 - Đường Láng - Đống Đa - Hà Nội.
ĐT: 04.5621402 - 0903.413075. Fax: 04.8533228.



Loại tính từ kép này là hình thức của câu bị động rút ngắn (**passive voice**).

Ví dụ:

- The mountain is covered with snow → The snow covered mountain.

(Ngon núi có tuyết phủ)

- The roads are lined with trees → The tree - lined roads.

(Những con đường với hai hàng cây)

*** *Tính từ, trạng từ + past part***

Pink - washed : Quét vôi hồng

Newly - born : Trẻ sơ sinh

Well - known : Biết rõ, nổi tiếng

Ví dụ:

The beef is well – done

(Món thịt bò chín tới)

She is well - known for a sweet voice

(Cô ấy nổi tiếng vì chất giọng ngọt ngào)

*** *Danh từ, tính từ + present part***

Heart beating : Nhịp đập trái tim

Sweet - smelling : Thơm

Good - looking : Trông đẹp mắt

Ngoài ra, còn có nhiều cách thành lập tính từ kép không theo một thể thức nào nhất định:

Ví dụ:

A well – to – do man	: Một nhà giàu
A heart to heart talk	: Một cuộc nói chuyện tâm tình
A land to tiller policy	: Một chính sách cấp đất cho nông dân
A land for peace formula	: Một phương thức đổi đất lấy hoà bình
A never can be finished task	: Một công việc không bao giờ hoàn thành
A never be caught attention matter	: Một vấn đề không thu hút được sự chú ý

Ví dụ:

- The conference gave out a matter how to make peace in Middle East but they never catch attention from attendants.

(Hội thảo đưa ra một câu hỏi làm thế nào để có được hoà bình ở vùng Trung Đông nhưng chẳng được ai chú ý).

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1. Điền vào chỗ trống tính từ tận cùng bằng đuôi "ous" từ một danh từ trong ngoặc.

- a (danger) animal
- an ambition (politician)
- a (courage) fighter

- d. a (fame) pop singer
- e. a (humour) story
- f. a (miracle) football goal
- g. an (infection) disease
- h. a (disaster) flood
- i. a (mystery) disappearance
- j. a (suspicion) person
- k. an adventure (journey)
- l. a (religion) organization

Bài 2. Cấu tạo các danh từ sau thành tính từ bằng cách thêm đuôi "ic".

Poetry

Energy

Alcohol

Democracy

Symphathy

Photography

Art

Science

Climate

Drama

- a. Hennessy of course is an drink.
- b. She paints and draws. She's very
- c. They big doors suddenly opened and he entered.
It was very
- d. He was very patient and When I told
him my problem.
- e. I feel very fit and today.
- f. She bought a camera and other
equipment.

- g. She like chemistry, geography and other subjects.
- h. They have free elections. It's a country.
- i. She was very imaginative. style of writing.
- j. Sweden and Brazil have different weather. They're in different zones.

Bài 3. Điền vào chỗ trống một tính từ tận cùng bằng "ical" từ một danh từ sau.

Psychology	Medicine	Music
Alphabet	Crisis	Politics
Grammar	Clerk	Theatre
Practice		

- a. He speaks English fluently but with some mistakes.
- b. The index at the back of a book is in order.
- c. I never go to concerts. I'm not at all
- d. He's very He can make and repair almost anything.
- e. She could make a lot of money in films, but she is more interested in a career.
- f. He's interested in affairs. He might enter parliament.

- g. Physically her injury although he had no qualifications.
- i. The doctors say her condition is now
- j. She wants a job. She has always liked office work.

Bài 4. Điền vào chỗ trống một tính từ thích hợp cấu tạo từ danh từ trong ngoặc.

- a. a dress (fashion)
- b. a army (triumph)
- c. An letter (affaction)
- d. a table (circle)
- e. a interests (literature)
- f. a house (suburb)
- g. a shape (triangle)
- h. a child (trouble)
- i. a chair (comfort)
- j. a business (profit)
- k. a athlete (muscle)
- l. a painting (value)
- m. a worker (skill)
- n. a state (socialism)
- o. a attempt (success)
- p. a friend (trust)
- q. a place (peace)
- r. a day (memory)
- s. a person (knowledge)
- t. a country (distance)

Bài 5. Thành lập tính từ ngược nghĩa với tính từ sau:

Careful	True	Intelligent
Legal	Hopeful	Equal
Regular	Cheerful	Weak
Happy	Tense	Lonely
Legible	Decisive	Tidy
Certain	Pleasant	Lovely
Correct	Young	Silent
Economical	Strong	Healthy
Acceptable	Lucky	High
Honest	Convenient	Reluctant

Bài 6. Tìm một tính từ ghép.

- a. A girl wearing a beautiful red shirt.
- b. A man who has one leg.
- c. Cake which smells delicious.
- d. A woman who has black eyes.
- e. A misfortune which rends one's heart.
- f. A night which is as black as ink.
- g. Plants which are thrown away by the storm.
- h. The people who are thirsty for freedom.
- i. The president who is always responsible for the development of the country.
- j. The organization is late for an implitation.

Bài 7. Sửa sai những tính từ trong câu sau đây.

- a. The police found a death body in a forest.
- b. It is the most bored book I've ever read.
- c. Children should be seen educated film.
- d. Do you like a stickable cake or crispy one.
- e. In each book, there is always an introduced chapter.
- f. When I feel tired, I like to see an enterntaining film.
- g. It always bakes the strangers. It is an obeyed dog.
- h. It is an unexplainable leaflet that I have picked up at doors.

Bài 8: Hãy đặt những tính từ trong ngoặc vào đúng vị trí.

- a. I see a poor,man near my house (asleep).
- b. Have you anything to give me (useful).
- c. My parents' garden has many flowers (beautiful).
- d. He is a boy (handsome)
- e. Metal is a material (useful)
- f. He gives me a cup (full).
- g. I had never seen a lion (alive).
- h. There is nothing in that film (interesting)
- i. I've never seen a girl (more beautiful).

Hỏi:

Tính từ ngoài nhiệm vụ đứng trước danh từ và bổ nghĩa cho danh từ thì còn có vị trí đứng ở đâu trong câu và những cách dùng đặc biệt của tính từ gồm những cách nào. Em mong muốn có lời giải đáp và cùng những ví dụ dễ hiểu, dễ học, dễ nhớ.

Đáp:

Tính từ có nhiều những cách dùng đặc biệt khác, em có thể nghiên cứu những ví dụ và làm thêm các bài tập về tính từ sau.

1. Tính từ dùng như danh từ.

a. Dùng như danh từ trừu tượng (abstract noun) và luôn luôn ở số ít.

Ví dụ:

- Let us consider the good of those around us.

(Chúng ta hãy để ý đến lợi ích của những người xung quanh chúng ta).

- We always regret the past.

(Chúng ta bao giờ cũng tiếc quá khứ).

- We always wish for beautiful future.

(Ai cũng mong có một tương lai tốt đẹp).

***b. Tính từ có thể dùng như một danh từ cụ thể
(concrete noun).***

Ví dụ:

- The poor always wish for prosperity.

(Người nghèo luôn mong được giàu có).

- The young are always lively and dynamic.

(Thanh niên luôn vui vẻ và năng động).

- The dead in the wreckage will soon be found.

(Những xác chết trong đồng đò nát sẽ sớm được tìm ra).

Tuy nhiên những tính từ dùng như danh từ luôn phải có **"the"** đứng trước.

Ví dụ:

The old : Những người già

The poor : Những người nghèo

The good : Điều thiện

The bad : Điều ác, điều xấu

Nhưng có những trường hợp có thể bỏ **"the"**.

Ví dụ:

- It will do you good

(Cái đó sẽ có ích cho bạn)

- Rich and poor all must die

(Giàu hay nghèo đều phải chết)

Khi muốn dịch: một người giàu, một người nghèo ta phải viết.

A rich person, a poor person.

A good thing, a bad thing.

* Tính từ dùng như danh từ không thể nhận dấu sở hữu cách "s".

Ví dụ:

Không viết

Mà viết

The poor's misery

The misery of the poor

The unfortunates' lives

The lives of the unfortunate.

* Có một số tính từ biến thành danh từ thực sự, khi đó đổi sang số nhiều chúng vẫn phải thêm "s".

Ví dụ:

The blacks : những người da đen

My elders : những anh chị của tôi

Sweets : những viên kẹo

The nobles : những nhà quý phái

2. Tính từ dùng như trạng từ.

a. Tính từ dùng thay cho trạng từ.

Ví dụ:

- The weight of time lay heavy on his shoulders.

(Gánh nặng của năm tháng đè nặng trên vai ông ta).

- He stands still in his room.

(Anh đứng lạng trong phòng mình).

- He runs as fast as his brother.

(Anh ta chạy nhanh bằng em anh ta).

b. Một số tính từ đồng thời là trạng từ.

- A sweet smell → This flower smells sweet
- A delicious cake → The cake tastes delicious
- In early spring → Spring came early
- A long time → We waited long
- A hard homework → The homework do me hard
- A far country → Do you go far?

3. Những từ dùng thay cho tính từ.

a. Phân từ hiện tại (present participle)

- A sleeping child : Một đứa trẻ đang ngủ
- A floating bouy : Một chiếc phao đang nổi
- A barking dog : Một con chó đang sủa
- A singing bird : Một con chim sơn ca
- An opening book : Một quyển sách mở

b. Phân từ quá khứ:

- A broken leg : Một chiếc chân bị gãy
- A torn - shirt : Một chiếc áo bị rách
- A watered - hair : Một mái tóc bị ướt
- An undid work : Một công việc chưa hoàn thành
- A swollen infury : Một vết thương sưng tấy

Chúng ta cần chú ý phân từ hiện tại bao giờ cũng có nghĩa chủ động, phân từ quá khứ có nghĩa thụ động.

Ví dụ:

Interested	=	Interesting
Bored	=	Boring
Excited	=	Exciting
Embarrassed	=	Embarrassing

c. Trạng từ.

Ví dụ:

The past time : Thời gian đã qua

The up (coming) president: Vị tổng thống nhiệm kỳ tới

The then (reigning) king: Vị vua cai trị hồi đó

d. Danh từ hoặc động từ.

A sleeping bed	:	Giường ngủ
A flower girl	:	Cô gái bán hoa
An afternoon class	:	Lớp chiều
A village church	:	Đền thờ làng
A gold ring	:	Nhẫn bằng vàng
A tea cup	:	Tách để uống trà
A tooth brush	:	Bàn chải đánh răng

Hỏi:

Như thế nào là một chủ ngữ giả trong câu. Cấu trúc tính từ + to (adjective + to) có tác dụng về ý nghĩa như thế nào trong câu. Em mong muốn được các chuyên gia giải thích rõ thêm về vấn đề này.

Đáp:

Chủ ngữ giả trong câu thường có cấu trúc sau:

It + to be + Adj + ...

Cấu trúc **adjective + to** có thể sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

*** *Difficult to Understand.***

Ví dụ: Jane doesn't speak very clearly.

a. It's difficult to understand him.

b. He is difficult to understand

Hai câu trên đều cùng có một ý nghĩa.

a. Khó mà hiểu được anh ấy.

b. Anh ấy thật khó hiểu.

*** *It's nice of you to...***

Bạn có thể dùng cấu trúc này để nói bạn nghĩ gì về việc mà ai đó đã làm.

Ví dụ:

- It's nice of you to give me a lift to the station

(Bạn thật tốt khi đưa tôi đến nhà ga).

Một số tính từ được dùng theo loại cấu trúc này như: kind, clever, sensible, mean, silly, stupid, careless, considerable...

Ví dụ:

- It's careless of my brother to break my father's ancient vase.

(Em trai tôi thật bất cẩn khi làm vỡ chiếc bình cổ của bố tôi).

*** *I'm sorry to...***

Cấu trúc này để nói người nào đó phản ứng lại các sự việc.

- We are sorry to inform you that the flight is cancelled.

(Chúng tôi rất tiếc báo tin cho quý khách biết chuyến bay bị hoãn).

Một số tính từ khác cũng được dùng theo cách này như: happy, glad, pleased, sad, disappointed, surprised, amazed, astonished, relieved...

- We are very pleased to receive your letter.

(Chúng tôi rất vui khi nhận được thư của anh).

- Tom was very surprised when we visited him.

(Tôm vô cùng ngạc nhiên khi chúng tôi tới thăm anh ta).

Chúng ta sử dụng "**to**"... sau the first, the second, the next etc.

Ví dụ:

- If I have any more new information, you will be the first to know.

(Nếu tôi có thông tin gì mới, anh sẽ là người đầu tiên được biết).

- The next train to arrive at platform 3 will be the 7.10 to London.

(Chuyến tàu tiếp theo ở đường ray số 3 sẽ đi Luân Đôn lúc 7.10).

- She is always the first to come, the last to leave.

(Cô ấy luôn luôn là người đến sớm nhất về muộn nhất).

- All the students attended the class except me. I was the only one to come late.

(Mọi sinh viên đã có mặt trừ tôi. Tôi là người đến trễ nhất).

* Chúng ta có thể nói mọi việc **sure** / **certain** / **bound** / **likely** xảy ra:

- She is very studious, she's sure to get good marks in the exams.

(Cô ấy rất chăm học, chắc chắn cô ấy đạt điểm cao trong các kỳ thi).

- Jane is taking part in a party, he's likely to be late home.

(Tối nay, Jane đi dự tiệc, có thể anh ấy về nhà muộn).

BÀI TẬP

Hoàn thành câu bằng một tính từ trong ngoặc, sử dụng

a/an + adjective + noun + to...

- a. I couldn't solve the sum (difficult)

It was

- b. I like to read this book very much (interesting)

The book is

- c. My family enjoy watching football match on TV
(exciting).

The football match is

- d. Nobody left before me (the first)

I was

- e. Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969.

Nobody had done this before him.

Neil Armstrong was

- f. Tom's got a very bad memory (sure)

He What you told him.

Hỏi:

Có sự khác nhau về nghĩa: Afraid to do and afraid of doing, Interested in and interested to do..., **Sorry to and sorry for không?** Ngữ cảnh nào thì sự khác nhau rõ nhất. Vì bài kiểm tra của chúng em rất hay gặp phải những câu dịch loại này, em mong được chỉ bảo rõ hơn.

Đáp: Em phải để ý kỹ mới thấy rõ sự khác nhau giữa chúng. Em hãy xem các tình huống sau:

A. Afraid to (do) and afraid of (do)ing:

* Khi ta nói "**afraid to do something**" (ngại, sợ làm điều gì đó): Không muốn làm điều này vì điều đó nguy hiểm, hoặc biết là có kết quả không tốt sử dụng "**afraid to do**" với những việc chúng ta làm có chủ tâm.

Ví dụ:

- Almost people are afraid to work on shift especially at night.

(Hầu hết mọi người ngại đi làm ca kíp, nhất là ca đêm).

- When I was a child, I was afraid to tell my mother about my wet bed.

(Khi tôi còn nhỏ, tôi sợ nói với mẹ tôi chuyện tôi dái dầm).

* Khi nói **I'm afraid of something**: có khả năng điều xấ xảy ra (ví dụ một tai nạn). Không dùng mẫu câu này với những việc làm chủ tâm.

Ví dụ:

- The path is icy, so we walked very carefully. We were afraid of falling down.

(Đường này bị đóng băng, vì thế tôi đi rất thận trọng, chúng tôi e sẽ ngã).

- When I go to the park, I don't want to see animals because I'm afraid of being bitten.

(Khi đi công viên chơi, tôi không muốn xem thú, tôi sợ bị cắn).

B. Interested in (do)ing and interested to (do).

- *I'm interested in doing something.*

(Tôi thích làm điều gì đó và tôi đang nghĩ đến nó)

Ví dụ:

- I'm trying to sell my old car but nobody is interested in buying it.

(Tôi cố gắng bán chiếc xe của tôi nhưng không ai muốn mua nó).

- I'm interested in reading fiction science stories.

(Tôi thích đọc truyện khoa học viễn tưởng).

- I'm intereted in going on holiday with my close friends.

(Tôi muốn có kỳ nghỉ hè với bạn thân của tôi).

* Chúng ta sử dụng mẫu câu **"interested to"** đặc biệt với các động từ **hear/see/know/learn**.

Ví dụ:

- I'm interested to hear that your father recovered from illness.

(Tôi rất vui khi biết rằng bố bạn đã hồi phục sau trận ốm).

- Ask George for his opinion. I would be interested to know what he thinks.

(Hỏi George về quan điểm của anh ấy. Tôi rất vui khi biết anh ấy nghĩ gì).

Cấu trúc này giống như **surprised to/delighted to... etc.**

Ví dụ:

- I was very surprised to hear that Philip has got a stable job.

(Tôi rất ngạc nhiên khi biết rằng Philip có một công việc ổn định).

C. Sorry to (do) and sorry for (do) ing.

Chúng ta thường nói **sorry to...** để xin lỗi khi (hoặc trước khi) chúng ta làm gì đó:

- I'm sorry to bother you, but I need to talk to you immediately.

(Tôi xin lỗi khi quấy rầy anh, nhưng tôi cần phải nói chuyện với anh ngay bây giờ).

Dùng **sorry to (hear, read, inform...)** để biểu thị sự quan tâm tới người nào đó.

- I'm sorry to inform you that you failed in the exam.

(Tôi rất lấy làm tiếc thông báo rằng bạn đã trượt trong kỳ thi vừa rồi).

- I was sorry to hear that Jone lost his job.

(Tôi rất lấy làm tiếc khi biết tin Jone mất việc)

Sử dụng cấu trúc **to be sorry for (doing something)** để xin lỗi về việc bạn làm trước đó.

- I am sorry for hurting you yesterday.

(Em xin lỗi vì hôm qua đã làm anh đau).

- I'm sorry for what I said yesterday. I didn't really mean it.

(Em xin lỗi vì những gì em nói ngày hôm qua. Em không có ý gì).

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Điền vào chỗ trống một từ thích hợp.

- I sorry her. She's had a terrible life.
- He said he was sorry the mistake and that it would never happen again.
- I didn't want to go out with them so I an and told them I had to work late.

- d. Your behaviour was disgraceful. We demand an immediate
- e. There is no need to I wasn't your fault.
- f. I'm terribly sorry causing you so much trouble.

Bài 2: Viết câu không thay đổi nghĩa.

Ví dụ:

It's no use arguing: I've made up my mind point.

→ There's no point in arguing: I've made up my mind.

- a. I'm sorry, but I'm rather busy at the moment
afraid.

.....

- b. He said that he was sorry he had not told me
before.

apologised

.....

- c. I did not like leaving that house because I liked
living there.

sorry

.....

- d. We won't be able to come to your party and we've
sorry.

regret

.....

- e. I feel bad about having to inform you that we no longer need you.

sorry

.....

Bài 3: Tìm dạng đúng của từ.

Ví dụ:

We had an interesting discussion about football discuss.

- a. I thought it was a fantastic idea at first but I've lost some of my now **ENTHUSIASTIC**.
- b. It was a place and I'd like to have been able to stay longer **FASCINATE**.
- c. The thing I hate most about being unemployed is the **BORED**.
- d. I wish you'd show some in this matter, because. It's important **INTERESTING**.
- e. It's worrying to think what might happen If such weapons fell into the hands of **FANATICAL**.
- f. Tennis started as a hobby for him but It's become an now **OBSESSED**.
- g. The whole evening was a and I couldn't wait to leave **BORING**.
- h. Her include swimming and reading **INTERESTING**.

Bài 4: Viết câu không đổi nghĩa.

Ví dụ:

+ *It's no use arguing: I've made up my mind*
point

→ *There no point is arguing: I've made up my*
mind.

a. I found the stories she told me very interesting
fascinated

.....

b. She sounded as if she was really looking forward
to staying with us for the weekend
enthusiastic

.....

c. Making money interests him more than anything
else
interested

.....

d. I've lost interest in this programme: *let's watch*
something else
bored

.....

e. It would interest me to know. Why it happened
interested

.....

f. She gets bored with things very quickly

bore

.....

g. Is there anything in that magazine that you're interested in?

interests

.....

h. I find grammar exercises extremely boring

stiff

.....

i. I've lost interest in going to the same places all the time

fed up

.....

k. They have three locks on the door because they don't want to be burgled

afraid

.....

l. He frightens me

afraid

.....

Hỏi:

Em mới chuyển từ tiếng Pháp sang tiếng Anh nên có rất nhiều bỡ ngỡ và lúng túng. Ngoài động từ bất quy tắc còn cả cả tính từ bất quy tắc. Vậy gồm những từ bất quy tắc nào và khi nào thì sử dụng chúng?

Đáp:

Học tiếng Anh không khó nếu em giành mỗi ngày khoảng 1 tiếng để luyện tập. Tính từ bất quy tắc rất ít, chúng ta sử dụng chúng trong các câu so sánh. Chúc em cố gắng và học giỏi.

Dạng thường		So sánh hơn		So sánh hơn nhất	
good	: tốt	better		the best	
bad	: xấu	worse		the worst	
little	: ít	less		the least	
much	: nhiều	more		the most	
many	: nhiều	father		the most	
far	: xa	Further		the farthest	
				the furthest	
fore	: trước	former		the first	
				the foremost	
late	: chậm	later		the latest	
	: muộn	latter		the last	
near	: gần	nearer		the nearest	
				the next	

Dạng thường		So sánh hơn		So sánh hơn nhất	
old	: già	older		the oldest	
		elder		the eldest	
in	: trong	inner	: bên trong	innermost	tận trong nhất
				in most	tận đáy
out	: ngoài	outer	: bên ngoài	uttermost	cực độ
		utter	: hoàn toàn	outermost	ngoài cùng
				utmost	tột bậc
up	: trên	upper	cao hơn	uppermost	cao nhất
				upmost	trên nhất
beneath	: dưới	nether	ở dưới thấp hơn	nethermost	thấp nhất

Chú ý: Những từ **in, out, up, beneath** khi ở dạng thường là trạng từ nhưng khi ở bậc cao so sánh lại là tính từ.

*** *Farther* luôn luôn khác *further*:**

Farther có nghĩa là xa hơn, **further** nghĩa là nữa, thêm nữa. Tuy nhiên ngày nay chúng ta vẫn sử dụng chúng với nghĩa như nhau.

Ví dụ:

- The sun is farther the earth than the moon
(Mặt trời xa trái đất hơn mặt trăng).

- We need further help to defeat our enemies
(Tôi cần thêm sự trợ giúp để đánh bại quân địch)

*** Older ≠ elder, oldest ≠ eldest.**

- **Older, oldest:** già hơn. già nhất dùng cho cả người và động vật.

- **Elder, eldest:** chỉ dùng cho những người cùng một gia đình.

Ví dụ:

- Nam is the oldest boy in the class

(Nam là học sinh lớn tuổi nhất trong lớp)

- Steve is the eldest son in his family

(Steve là con cả trong gia đình)

- Nam looks older than his elder brother

(Trông Nam già hơn anh trai nó.)

*** The former, the latter.**

The former: người, vật nói tới trước.

The latter: người, vật nói tới sau.

Ví dụ:

- I walk with a boy and a girl; the former is my friend, the latter is my sister.

(Tôi đi với một cậu con trai và một cô gái: người đi trước là bạn, người đi sau là em gái).

- I have just bought a novel and a historical book: the former was written by Alexandre Dumas and the latter by Le Van Lan.

(Tôi vừa mua một cuốn tiểu thuyết và quyển lịch sử: cuốn tiểu thuyết của Alexandre Dumas và cuốn lịch sử của Lê Văn Lan).

*** *Later, latest ≠ latter, the last***

Later, latest: chỉ thời gian ngày tháng

Latter, the last: chỉ vị trí, thứ tự.

Ví dụ:

- Welcome to VTV new, this is the last bulletin of the day.

(Xin chào các bạn trong chương trình thời sự của VTV. đây là bản tin ngắn cuối cùng trong ngày).

- Here is her latest letter to me, but I hope not her last one.

(Đây là bức thư mới nhất cô ta gửi cho tôi, nhưng tôi hi vọng đây không phải là bức thư cuối cùng).

*** *Nearest ≠ next.***

Nearest: gần nhất về khoảng cách

Next: gần, kế cận về thời gian, không gian

Ví dụ:

- Can you show me the way to the nearest railway station please?

(Anh làm ơn chỉ cho tôi đường tới sân ga gần nhất?)

- I get off at the next bus station.

(Cho tôi xuống bên xe buýt tới)

- My family will go to Ha Long Bay, next week.

(Tuần tới gia đình tôi sẽ đi vịnh Hạ Long)

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: *Dịch sang tiếng Anh*

- a. Đây là bộ phim dở nhất mà tôi đã từng xem
- b. Ông tôi là người già nhất làng
- c. Bạn trông già hơn anh trai bạn
- d. Tôi yêu anh đến ngày cuối cùng của đời tôi
- e. Nhà anh xa trường hơn nhà tôi
- f. Tôi chưa được nghe bài hát cuối cùng của Trịnh Công Sơn
- g. Chị cả tôi năm nay 30 tuổi.
- h. Làm ơn chỉ cho tôi đường đến bưu điện gần nhất.
- i. Tôi đang đi dạo cùng với hai chú chó trong công viên, con đi trước tên là Mick, con đi sau là Mi.

Bài 2: Điền "good" hoặc "well".

1. I play exam, but I'm not very.....
2. Your exam results were very
3. You did very in your exams
4. The weather was very while we were on holiday.
5. I didn't sleep very last night.
6. How are you? Are you ?

7. Geogre speaks German very
8. Our new business is going very at the moment.
9. I like your jacket. It looks on you.
10. I've met her a few times but I don't know her very

Hỏi:

Tính từ trong mệnh đề "so" với "such" được sử dụng như thế nào. Khi nào thì sử dụng "so... that" và khi nào thì sử dụng "such ... that".

Đáp:

Chúng ta sử dụng cấu trúc **"so ... that"** cùng với một tính từ còn **"such ... that"** cùng với một danh từ.

Ví dụ:

- It is so hot that I want to have a shower immediately.

(Trời nóng đến nỗi mà tôi chỉ muốn tắm ngay)

- It was so beautiful that we decided to go to beach

(Trời đẹp đến nỗi chúng tôi quyết định đi biển)

- It is such a beautiful cat that every one wants to touch.

(Con mèo đó xinh đến nỗi ai cũng muốn vuốt ve)

- It is such a good book that I couldn't put it down.

(Đó là một cuốn sách hay đến nỗi không thể đặt xuống)

- We enjoyed our holiday. We had such a good time.

(Chúng tôi rất vui trong kỳ nghỉ hè, chúng tôi có những giờ phút thật thú vị).

* Chúng ta có thể sử dụng **"so"** và **"such"** với nghĩa **"như thế", "như vậy"**.

Ví dụ:

- I was surprised to find out that the house was built 100 years ago. I didn't realise it was so old.

(Tôi rất ngạc nhiên khi phát hiện ra ngôi nhà đã được xây dựng cách đây 100 năm. Tôi không ngờ nó cổ đến vậy).

- The house was so untidy. I've never seen such a mess.

(Căn nhà thật lộn xộn. Tôi chưa bao giờ thấy căn nhà bừa bãi đến thế).

* Chúng ta sử dụng **"so long"** nhưng **"such a long time"**.

Ví dụ:

- I haven't seen her for so long I've forgotten what she looks like.

(Tôi không gặp cô ấy lâu đến mức quên mất hình dáng cô ấy như thế nào rồi).

- I didn't know it was so far.

(Tôi đã không biết là xa đến thế).

- Why did you talk so much?

(Sao mà anh nói nhiều thế?).

- I haven't seen you for such a long time.

(Em đã không gặp anh từ lâu rồi).

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Điền vào chỗ trống **so, such** hoặc **such a**.

- a. He's difficult to understand because he speaks quickly.
- b. I like Tom and Ann. They are nice people.
- c. I was surprised that he looked well after his recent illness.
- d. Everything is expensive these days, isn't it?
- e. The weather is lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be nice day.
- f. I have to go, I didn't realise It was late.
- g. He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- h. It was boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching.

- i. I think she works too hard. She looks
tired all the time.
- k. The food at the hotel was awful. I've
never eaten awful food.
- l. They've got much money. they don't
know what to do with it.
- m. I didn't realise you lived long way
from the city centre.
- n. I can't decide what to do. It's problem.

Bài 2: Hãy viết câu từ hai cột A và B sao cho có nghĩa.
Sử dụng "so, such".

A	B
a. She worked hard	1. you could hear it from miles away
b. It was a beautiful day	2. you would think it was her native language
c. I was tired	3. we spent the whole day indoors
d. We had a good time on holiday	4. She made herself ill.
e. She speaks English well	5. I couldn't keep my eyes open
f. I've got a lot of things to do	6. I didn't eat anything else for the rest of the day.

A	B
g. The music was loud	7. We decided to go to the beach
h. I had a big breakfast	8. I don't know where to begin
i. It was horrible weather	9. We didn't want to come home.

Bài 3: Hoàn thành câu sau sử dụng **well** + một trong các từ sau.

Balanced, done, dressed, informed, kept, known, paid.

- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She is quite
- Our neighbours's garden is neat and tidy. It is very
- You should eat different types of food. Your diet should be
- Ann knows a lot about many things. She is quite
- His clothes are always smart. He is always
- Congratulations on passing your examinations
- Jill has a lot of responsibility in her job but she isn't very

Hỏi:

Thông thường, tính từ khi bổ nghĩa cho danh từ thường đứng trước danh từ ấy, nhưng có bao giờ tính từ đứng sau danh từ không và trong những trường hợp nào?

Đáp:

Tính từ cũng có thể đứng sau danh từ, trong những trường hợp sau:

1. Khi tính từ có bổ túc từ.

Ví dụ:

- I want a glass full of beer.

(Tôi cần một cốc bia đầy)

- This is the film worthy of watching.

(Đây là một bộ phim đáng để xem).

- The lady is holding in her hand a cup full of tea.

(Người đàn bà cầm một cốc nước trà đầy).

2. Khi những từ định phẩm cho những từ something, anything, nothing...

Ví dụ:

- Do you find any interesting about the place?

(Bạn thấy nơi này có gì hay không?)

- There is nothing new under the sun?
(Không có gì mới dưới ánh sáng mặt trời).
- I found the sum difficult to solve.
(Tôi thấy giải bài toán ấy khó quá).

3. Khi tính từ được thành lập với tiền tố "a"

Ví dụ:

- I've never seen a lion asleep.
(Tôi chưa bao giờ được nhìn thấy hổ ngủ).
 - The police managed to find victims alive after the accident.
(Cảnh sát đã tìm ra những nạn nhân sống sót sau tai nạn).
- Chú ý:** Câu thứ nhất có thể viết: I've never seen a sleeping lion.

4. Khi tính từ dùng trong văn thơ để diễn tả một sự nhất mạnh.

Ví dụ:

- I was the giant great and still.
(Tôi là người khổng lồ to lớn, sừng sững).
- The traveller, hungry and exhausted, threw himself on the grass
(Người du khách đói và mệt lả, nằm vật trên cỏ)

5. Khi tính từ thuộc từ hiệu ngấm.

Ví dụ:

- I would like to talk with all people (who are) present here.

(Tôi muốn nói với tất cả những người có mặt ở đây).

6. Khi tính từ đi với những kiểu nói: *both... and (vừa... vừa) not only... but...* (không những... mà còn...), *either... or...* (hoặc là... hoặc là...), *either... nor...* (không... cũng không).

Ví dụ:

- He is a boy neithier intelligent mor hard - working.

(Nó là học sinh chẳng thông minh cũng không chăm chỉ).

- She is a girl both beautiful and graceful.

(Nàng là một cô gái vừa đẹp vừa duyên dáng).

7. Khi tính từ hoàn thành nghĩa cho bổ túc từ của các động từ: to find, to keep, to make.

Ví dụ:

- Constant rain keeps the river full

(Mưa liên tục làm nước sông dâng cao).

- Whenever I get good marks, I make my parents pleased.

(Mỗi khi tôi được điểm tốt điều khiến cha mẹ tôi hài lòng).

- I found the film interesting to come to see the second time.

(Tôi thấy bộ phim hay để xem lần thứ hai).

8. Khi tính từ thực sự là tiếng Pháp được phổ thông hoá trong tiếng Anh.

Ví dụ:

From time immemorial : từ đời xưa đời xưa

Secretary general : tổng thư ký

The heir apparent : người thừa kế

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Sửa lại thứ tự các từ trong những câu sau đây.

- a. My room was comfortable and large.
- b. The day was delightful and warm.
- c. It is a horrible and sad spectacle.
- d. My friend is a pale, hard working and thin boy.
- e. She wears a blue beautiful new dress.
- f. This building is majestic, lofty and new.

Bài 2: Tìm dạng đúng của từ in đậm

Ví dụ:

We had an interesting **Discuss**
about football.

- a. The thing I hate most about him **Selfish**
is his

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| b. The audience clapped loudly in | appreciate |
| c. It was of you to make fun of him like that | Kind |
| d. You should try to show a bit more for other people instead of thinking about yourself all the time | Considerate |
| e. She was very when her grandmother died | Sympathise |
| f. There's too much..... in this world | Greedy |
| g. I'll never forget the you have shown me | Kind |
| h. I did everything I could to make their stay enjoyable but they weren't at all | Appreciate |
| i. I'd been standing in the queue for half an hour and was beginning to get rather | Patient |
| k. Religious forced them to leave the country | Tolerate |
| l. They've very people, so the bad language in that film is unlikely to offend them. | Mind |
| m. Hurry up! I'm starting to lose with you. | Patient |
| n. They hardly ever argue. I think they're both very of each other's faults. | Tolerate |

Hỏi:

Khi học về động từ và đặt câu, thông thường trạng từ đi sau động từ, nhưng đôi khi em thấy tính từ cũng đi sau động từ. Điều này có đúng không và những động từ nào thì ở dạng này?

Đáp:

Không chỉ riêng em có thắc mắc này mà cũng có rất nhiều bạn quan tâm và hỏi. Tại sao tính từ lại có thể bổ nghĩa cho động từ. Điều này cũng không khó khăn gì. Chúng ta thường đặt tính từ sau các động từ như: **be, got, become, seem, like, taste, smell, sound...**

Ví dụ:

- We got lost, there was nothing to eat, we felt tired and got hungry.

(Chúng tôi bị lạc đường. không có gì để ăn, chúng tôi thấy mệt và đói).

- Rose flowers smell sweet.

(Hoa hồng có mùi thơm)

- My mother is cooking in the kitchen, there is something smell delicious.

(Mẹ tôi đang nấu ăn trong bếp. mùi thơm ngào ngạt).

- My father becomes older and older day by day.

(Bố tôi ngày càng già).

- You look tired. you must have worked very hard.

(Anh trông mệt rồi, chắc anh phải làm việc chăm chỉ lắm).

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Hoàn thành câu bằng một động từ và một tính từ cho sẵn.

feel look seem

smell sound taste

awful fine interesting

nice upset wet

a. Ann this morning. Do you know what was wrong?

b. I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it

c. I wasn't very well yesterday but I today.

d. What beautiful flowers. They too.

e. You Have you been out in the rain?

f. Jim was telling me about his new job. It quite much better than his old job.

Bài 2: Chọn từ đúng

a. I always feel When the sun is shining (happily, happy).

- b. The children playing in the garden (happy, happily).
- c. The man became When the manager of the restaurant ask him to leave (violent, violently)

Hỏi:

Xin các chuyên gia cho chúng em biết có bao nhiêu cấp so sánh tính từ trong tiếng Anh, đó là những cấp so sánh nào?

Đáp:

Có ba cấp so sánh chủ yếu trong tiếng Anh đó là: so sánh bằng (**comparative of equality**), so sánh hơn (**comparative of superiority**) và so sánh hơn nhất (**superlative**).

1. So sánh bằng.

a. So sánh bằng trong thể xác định và nghi vấn.

As + adjective + as

Ví dụ:

- My sister is as beautiful as my mother.

(Chị tôi xinh đẹp như mẹ tôi).

- French is as difficult as English.

(Tiếng Pháp khó như tiếng Anh)

- He is as intelligent as me
(Anh ta thông minh như tôi)

b. So sánh bằng nhau trong câu phủ định (so sánh không bằng nhau)

Not so + adjective + as

Ví dụ:

- Girls are not so intelligent as boys.
(Con gái không thông minh bằng con trai)
- Nam is not so tall as An
(Nam không cao bằng An)
- French is not so difficult as English
(Tiếng Pháp không khó bằng tiếng Anh).

c. So sánh bằng nhau trong mệnh đề nghi vấn, phủ định.

Not as + adjective + as

Ví dụ:

- Are girls not as intelligent as boys?
(Con gái không thông minh bằng con trai hả?)
- Is Europe not as large as Asia?
(Châu Âu không rộng bằng châu Á sao?)
- Is Ha Noi to Hai Phong not as far as Ha Noi to Thai Binh?
(Từ Hà Nội đi Hải Phòng không xa bằng từ Hà Nội đi Thái Bình sao?)

d. So sánh kém nhất

Less + adjective + than

Ví dụ:

- This course is less difficult than that one.

(Khóa học này không khó bằng khóa học trước).

- This car is less expensive than that one.

(Chiếc xe hơi này rẻ hơn chiếc kia)

- This book is less thick than that one.

(Quyển sách này không dày bằng quyển kia).

Tuy nhiên hình thức "**less... than**" không thông dụng bằng hình thức "**not so... as**" nhất là đối với những tính từ ngắn.

* Một số hình thức so sánh bằng khác: với những từ: **similar, like, alive, different**.

Ví dụ:

- My hat and yours are alike

(Mũ của tôi và của bạn giống nhau).

- My motorbike and yours are different

(Xe máy của tôi khác xe của bạn).

Hoặc:

- My hat is like yours

- My motorbike is similar to yours

- My motorbike is different from yours.

2. So sánh hơn:

a. So sánh cho tính từ ngắn.

Short + adjective + er than

Ví dụ:

- This machine is moderner than that one.

(Chiếc máy này hiện đại hơn chiếc kia)

- This knife is sharper than that one.

(Chiếc dao này sắc hơn chiếc kia).

- Her hair is longer than mine.

(Tóc cô ta dài hơn tóc tôi).

Chúng ta cần chú ý:

* Với tính từ tận cùng bằng "y" có phụ âm đi trước ta phải đổi "y" thành "i" rồi mới thêm "er".

Ví dụ:

dry → dryer

Nhưng grey → greyer

Vì trước "y" là một nguyên âm.

* Tính từ tận cùng bằng "e" câm, ta chỉ cần thêm "r".

Ví dụ:

Large → larger

Gentle → gentler

Wide → wider

* Tính từ một vần tận cùng bằng một phụ âm có một nguyên âm đi trước, ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm tận cùng rồi mới thêm "er".

Ví dụ:

Hot → hotter

Red → redder

Thin → thinner

b. So sánh hơn cho tính từ dài.

More + long adjective + than

Ví dụ:

- The weather in Da lat is more beautiful than Nha Trang

(Thời tiết ở Đà Lạt đẹp hơn ở Nha Trang)

- This lesson is more difficult than the previous one.

(Bài học này khó hơn bài học hôm trước).

3. So sánh hơn nhất:

a. So sánh hơn nhất tính từ ngắn.

More + long adjective + than

Ví dụ:

- He is the tallest boy of the class

(Anh ta cao nhất lớp tôi).

- This is the modernest machine discovered by Vietnamese scientists.

(Đây là chiếc máy hiện đại nhất do các nhà khoa học Việt Nam sáng chế ra).

- Today is the hottest day of the month.
(Hôm nay là ngày nóng nhất trong tháng)

b. So sánh hơn nhất tính từ dài.

The more + long adjective

Ví dụ:

- It is the most interesting film I've ever seen.

(Đó là bộ phim hay nhất mà tôi đã từng được xem).

- It is the most expensive meal I've ever had in a restaurant.

(Đó là bữa ăn đắt nhất trong nhà hàng mà tôi đã từng ăn).

- He is the most hard - working boy in my class.

(Anh ta chăm chỉ nhất lớp tôi).

Ghi chú: Một số tính từ ngắn (hai vần) tận cùng bằng **y, le, er, ow** đều được coi là một vần khi so sánh hơn và hơn nhất.

Ví dụ

Pretty → Prettier → The prettiest

Gentle → Gentler → The gentlest

Clever → Cleverer → The cleverest

Narrow → Narrower → The narrowest

* Phần lớn tính từ ghép nhiều vần, khi so sánh hơn và so sánh hơn nhất thêm "**more**" và "**the most**"

Ví dụ:

- heart - rending → more heart rending - the most heart - rending

* Tuy nhiên với những tính từ ghép bởi hai tính từ, chỉ có một tính từ thứ nhất đối ví dụ.

Ví dụ:

- hard working → harder working → the hardest working.

Good natured → better natured → the best natured

* Phân động từ dùng như tính từ (**participles**).

Thường thường phân động từ được coi như tính từ dài vì vậy khi so sánh thêm "**more**" và "**the most**" lên đằng trước.

Ví dụ:

- He is more bent than his father.

(Anh ấy gù hơn cha anh ấy)

Nhưng đôi khi ta có thể thay thế **more, the most** bằng **better, the best**.

Ví dụ:

- BB is better known than CC.

Cô đào BB nổi tiếng hơn cô đào CC.

4. So sánh kém nhất

The least + adjective

Ví dụ:

- He is the least intelligent boy in the class.

(Nó là học sinh kém thông minh nhất lớp).

- She is the least attractive of the group.

(Đây là cô gái ít hấp dẫn nhất trong nhóm).

- It is the least surprising news of the day.

(Đây là mẫu tin kém thú vị nhất trong ngày).

Chú ý:

* Trong câu so sánh hơn nhất dùng giới từ **"in"** trước danh từ chỉ nơi chốn.

Ví dụ:

- This is the highest tower in the country.

(Đây là toà tháp cao nhất nước).

- Sahara is the most largest desert in the world.

(Sahara là sa mạc rộng nhất thế giới).

- She is the most wonderful girl in my class.

(Cô ấy là cô gái tuyệt vời nhất lớp tôi).

* Trong câu so sánh hơn nhất, dùng giới từ **"of"** với nghĩa **"trong đám, trong số"**.

Ví dụ:

- Nguyen Du is the most famous of all the Vietnamese poets.

(Nguyễn Du là người nổi tiếng nhất trong số các thi sĩ Việt Nam)

- He is the most intelligent of all the school boys.

(Nó là một học sinh thông minh nhất trong số các học sinh nam).

5. So sánh bậc nhất tuyệt đối.

a. Với tính từ hoặc phân từ hiện tại:

very	} + {	adjective
(hoặc) most		(hoặc) present part

Ví dụ:

- I am very sorry to inform you that you failed.

(Tôi rất buồn khi phải thông báo rằng bạn trượt).

- This is most interesting book I've ever read.

(Đây là cuốn sách hay nhất mà tôi đã từng đọc).

- This goal is most spectacle.

(Đó là bàn thắng vào loại ngoạn mục nhất).

b. Với phân từ quá khứ.

most	} +	past part
(hoặc) very much		

Ví dụ:

- I'm most excited in going on holiday in Cat Ba

(Tôi thấy rất thú vị khi đi nghỉ hè ở Cát Bà).

- My father is very much surprised at my good marks.

(Bố tôi rất ngạc nhiên khi tôi được điểm cao).

- I'm very much exhausted after finishing my homework.

(Tôi cảm thấy kiệt sức khi làm xong bài tập).

Chú ý: Trong văn cổ hoặc kiểu nói thân mật, người ta có thể dùng "**full**" hoặc "**right**" thay cho "**very, very much**" hoặc "**most**".

Ví dụ:

- He was full pleased with himself.

(Hắn ta tự mãn lắm).

- The Right Honourable X

(Ngài X rất đáng kính).

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Viết lại tính từ trong ngoặc cho đúng.

- a. Today the weather is (fine) than it was yesterday
- b. He is the (clever) boy in class.
- c. Nam is the (wise) of all the students.
- d. A town - girl is (ugly) than a country girl.
- e. A travelling by air is (dangerous) than going on foot.
- f. A story book is (interesting) than a school - book.
- g. He is the (talkative) boy of the group.
- h. Iron is (useful) than wood.
- i. In England, Summer is the (nice) season of the year.
- k. Theme river is (long) than Secine river.
- l. Ann is (beautiful) than her sister.

Bài 2: Hoàn thành câu sau bằng tính từ cho sẵn.

big	peaceful	Easily	simple
interested	early	Serious	important
crowded	reliable	High	thin

- a. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed equal.
- b. I'd like to have a car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
- c. Unfortunately her illness we thought at first.
- d. You look Have you lost weight?
- e. I want a flat. We don't have enough space here.
- f. He doesn't study very hard. He's in having a good time.
- g. Health and happiness are money.
- h. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been
- i. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was usual.
- k. I like living in the countryside. It's living in a town.
- l. You'll find your way around the town If you have a good map.
- m. In some parts of the country, prices are in others.

Bài 3: Dùng cấu trúc so sánh hơn, viết lại câu sau không đổi nghĩa

- a. Yesterday, the temperature was nine degrees.
Today It's only 6°C.
It's
- b. The journey takes your houss by car and five hours by train.
It takes
- c. Dave and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometres.
Dave stopped after 8kms.
I ran
- d. Chris and Joe bothdid badly in exam. Chris got 20% but Joe only got 15%.
Joe did
- e. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock.
In fact they arrived at 2.30.
My friends
- f. You can go by bus or by train. The buses run every 30 minutes. The trains run every hour.
The buses
- g. We were very busy at work today. We are not as busy as that.
We
- h. The road from Hai Phong to Ha Noi is 100km.,
the road from Hai Phong to Thai Binh is 120km.
The road

Hỏi:

Trong một bài kiểm tra một tiết mới đây của em có một bài chọn đáp án đúng nhất từ các tính từ sau:

- a. beautiful
- b. handsome *handsome*
- c. good-looking *good-looking*
- d. pretty
- e. attractive

Em không biết nên chọn tính từ nào cho phù hợp để chỉ về sự duyên dáng của một người con gái.

Đáp:

Em không đưa ra câu tiếng Anh mà em làm trong bài thi để có thể theo ngữ cảnh đó chọn một từ cho đúng, tuy nhiên em có thể xem xét những ví dụ sau:

- Steve is a hand some / good-looking / an attractive man.

(Steve là một thanh niên đẹp trai / dễ nhìn / một thanh niên hấp dẫn).

Không dùng "beautiful", "pretty" đối với đàn ông.

- Julia is a beautiful / good looking / pretty / attractive girl.

(Julia là một cô gái xinh đẹp / dễ nhìn / xinh đẹp / hấp dẫn).

- **Beautiful:** nói đến vẻ đẹp tự nhiên.

Ví dụ:

- My sister has just given birth to a beautiful baby.

(Chị gái tôi vừa mới sinh một bé gái xinh đẹp).

Hand some nói về mặt sức khỏe, **good - looking** nói chung chung nhưng không mạnh bằng **beautiful**. **Beautiful** và **pretty** được dùng cho phụ nữ và trẻ em. **Attractive** dùng cho cả nam và nữ có vẻ đẹp hấp dẫn.

Hỏi:

"Better" ngoài chức danh là một tính từ ở bậc so sánh hơn thì còn được sử dụng trong những ngữ cảnh nào khác.

Đáp:

Em nói đúng **"Better"** là hình thức so sánh hơn của good. **Better** còn có mặt trong một số cấu trúc sau:

1. Better

Ví dụ:

- Your motorbike is better than mine.

(Xe máy của cậu tốt hơn của tớ).

(chúng ta không dùng **more good**)

- How are you, now?

(Bây giờ anh như thế nào rồi?)

- I'm better

(Tôi đã khá hơn rồi).

Better ở đây còn có nghĩa là nói về sức khỏe.

2. Better - get better.

- The road get better a bit further on after the repair and expansion.

(Con đường đã khá hơn chút ít sau khi nối rộng và sửa chữa).

Không dùng the road betters

- My mother's been ill, but she is getting better.

(Mẹ tôi bị ốm nhưng đang khỏe lên).

Câu trên có nghĩa là (My mother is improving in health) khỏe lên.

- Let's try to better last year's results.

Hãy cố gắng tốt hơn kết quả năm ngoái.

to better = improve on: làm tốt hơn, hoàn thiện hơn.

3. Better - had better.

- You'd (= you had) better leave now so as not to be late for your interview.

(Tốt hơn là cậu nên đi sớm để không bị lỡ cuộc phỏng vấn).

Chúng ta không nên nhầm "**you'd = you would**".

4. Better - more - best - most.

- I like tennis more than I like football.

(Tôi thích tennis hơn bóng đá).

- I like football, but I like tennis better

(Tôi thích bóng đá, nhưng tôi thích tennis hơn).

hay hơn dùng "**more**".

- Of all the seasons of the year, I like spring best.

(Trong tất cả các mùa trong năm, tôi thích mùa xuân nhất).

(hay hơn dùng **most**)

- Of all sports, football is the most enjoyable.

(Trong tất cả các môn thể thao, bóng đá là môn thú vị nhất).

* Chúng ta cũng nên biết thêm về tính từ "**good**" khi đề cập đến "**better**" dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ này.

1. Good:

- Jenny's very good at Art.

(Jenny rất giỏi mỹ thuật)

(không dùng "**good in**").

- Exercises does you good

(Tập thể dục làm bạn khỏe hơn).

không dùng **makes**, nghĩa là việc đó tốt cho bạn.

- It does no good to worry = It's no good worrying.

(Lo lắng chẳng có lợi ích gì).

2. Good - nice:

- What's Janice like? - She's very nice.

(Janice thế nào? - Cô ấy rất xinh đẹp và tốt bụng)
(không dùng "**good**", nghĩa là cô ấy có tính cách tốt).

- Lizzie has been very good.

(**good = well - behaved**: đối xử tốt, khi nói về con người có nghĩa là làm những điều tốt, tử tế).

- I don't believe anybody can be entirely good or entirely bad.

(Tôi không tin là có người hoàn toàn tốt hoặc hoàn toàn xấu).

- The good die young.

(Người tốt thường chết trẻ).

(không dùng **the goods**) **the +** tính từ chỉ nhóm người: danh từ tập hợp.

- Teaching is a hard work, but the good thing is you get long holidays.

(Dạy học là một công việc vất vả, nhưng điều tốt là bạn có những kỳ nghỉ dài).

(không dùng **the good is**).

3. Good - well.

- The Manchester United football team played well in this football season.

(Đội Manchester đã chơi hay trong mùa giải này).

(**well** là trạng từ chỉ tính chất, bổ nghĩa cho **played**)

- John looks well.

(John trông khoẻ mạnh).

(tính từ = **in good state of health**, **well** thường đi sau **be, feel** tuy nhiên nó đứng trước các danh từ trong các cụm từ như:

- He's not a well man or Well woman's Clinic

(Anh ấy không phải là người khoẻ mạnh, nhà điều dưỡng cho các phụ nữ khoẻ mạnh).

- You looks good is a suit.

(Anh trông thật bảnh bao trong bộ comple).

(nói về quần áo ... không phải các đặc điểm cơ thể)

- That been cake looks good.

(Chiếc bánh đậu đỏ trông ngon)

tính từ = **has a pleasant appearance**: cổ vẻ bề ngoài hấp dẫn.

4. Goods.

- All the goods in this shop are marked down.

(Tất cả hàng hoá trong cửa hàng này đều được hạ giá).

(Không dùng **the good is, the goods is**).

the goods = **articles for sale**: hàng để bán

(danh từ số nhiều, không có số ít + động từ số nhiều)

- Nothing can come between us. I love you for goods.

(Không gì có thể chia lìa đôi ta, anh yêu em mãi mãi)

- **For goods = forever:** mãi mãi.

- She is never in a hurry, she is all in good time.

(Cô ấy chẳng bao giờ vội vã, lúc nào cũng từ từ, thững thững).

- The government released a degree that is for the good of people.

(Chính phủ ban hành một sắc lệnh có lợi cho người dân).

Ngoài ra chúng ta còn gặp những khẩu ngữ như:

- **good night:** chúc ngủ ngon

- **good bye:** tạm biệt

- **good (morning/afetnoon/evening):** chào (buổi sáng/buổi chiều/buổi tối)

- **good heavens/gracious:** trời ơi, trời đất ơi. ôi trời ơi

- **good luck:** chúc may mắn.

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Chọn đáp án đúng (a, b, c, d) trong các câu sau:

a. What a (an) smell! What are you cooking?

a: pretty

c: tempted

b: lovely

d: attracting

b. It's an absolutely place to go for a holiday!
You'll think you're in paradise.

a: Pretty

c: good-looking

b: beautiful

d: appealing

c. Those ice - creams look Shall we have one?

a: attracting

c: stunning

b: tempting

d: good-looking

d. The cottages in the village were very, I took a lot of photographs of them.

a: attracted

c: good-looking

b: stunning

d: pretty ✓

e. She has a (an) personality, so most people like her.

a: tempting

c: pretty

b: attracting

d: attractive

f. The thought of taking the day off work is very

a: good looking c: appealing

b: lovely d: stunning

g. The orchestra gave a (an) performance and received a standing ovation.

a: stunning c: appealing

b: good looking d: pretty

h. He's very and a lot of the other girls in the school would like to go out with him.

a: lovely c: good looking

b: stunning d: beautiful

i. That kind of work doesn't me. I think it would be very boring.

a: appeal c: tempt

b: attract d: appeal for

Bài 2: Viết câu không đổi nghĩa.

Ví dụ:

Who owns that car?

- *Who does that car belong to?*

a. People are persuaded by adverts to spend more

- *than they can afford*

Adverts tempt

b. Older men attract her.

- *She is*

c. I felt like walking out without paying because
- *the service was bad so.*

I was tempted

d. I find their life style quite attractive, although I
probably would not really enjoy it.

Their life style appeals

e. The dress was so tempting that I bought it.

I couldn't resist the

g. I don't know why people are attracted to
spending all day on the beach.

I can't see the

Hỏi:

Trong câu đôi khi thường hay có rất nhiều tính từ cùng bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ. Vậy thứ tự sắp xếp tính từ trong tiếng Anh như thế nào?

Đáp:

Trong tiếng Anh đôi khi có những câu rất đơn giản, chỉ cần một tính từ cũng đã bổ nghĩa đầy đủ cho một danh từ, nhưng đôi khi lại phức tạp hơn có đến hai hay nhiều hơn tính từ đi với nhau.

Ví dụ:

- My family live in a beautiful large house.

(Gia đình tôi sống trong một ngôi nhà rộng, đẹp)

- In the kitchen, there was a beautiful large round wooden table.

(Trong bếp, có một chiếc bàn gỗ tròn lớn và đẹp).

Các tính từ như **new/ large / round / wooden** là những tính từ miêu tả nên sự kiện. Chúng cho ta biết những thông tin khách quan về tuổi tác, kích thước, màu sắc v.v...

Các tính từ như **nice/beautiful/hand some** là những tính từ nêu ý kiến chủ quan. Chúng cho biết cảm nghĩ của ai đó về một vật hay một người nào đó.

	Opinion (<i>quan điểm</i>)	Fact (<i>sự kiện</i>)	Noun (<i>Danh từ</i>)
a	nice	Long	summer holiday
an	interesting	young	man
	delicious	hot	vegetable soup
a	beautiful	large round wooden	table

Đôi khi ta dùng hai hay nhiều hơn các tính từ miêu tả. Ta đặt các tính từ miêu tả theo thứ tự như sau:

how how what where what is it noun?
big? old? color? from? made of?

Các tính từ chỉ kích cỡ và độ dài (**big / small / tall / short / long v.v...**) thường đứng trước các tính từ chỉ hình dáng và chiều rộng (**round / flat / thin / wide etc...**)

Ví dụ:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| a large round table | : | một cái bàn tròn, rộng |
| a long narrow street | : | một con phố dài, hẹp |
| a tall thin girl | : | một cô gái gầy nhảnh |
| a big fat elephant | : | một con voi to béo |

Khi hai tính từ chỉ màu sắc đi cùng nhau, chúng ta dùng "**and**" để nối chúng.

Ví dụ:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| a black and white dress | : | một bộ quần áo đen trắng |
| a red and green flag | : | lá cờ màu đỏ, xanh |
| a long black dress | : | một chiếc váy đen dài |

*** Thứ tự ngày tháng:**

Ví dụ:

- I didn't enjoy the first two days of the course.

(Tôi không thích hai ngày đầu khoá học)

(không dùng **the two first days**)

- They will be away for holiday for the next few weeks.

(Họ sẽ đi nghỉ mát trong vài tuần nữa).

Ngoài ra nếu trong câu có tính từ riêng thuộc quốc gia dân tộc thì đặt sau cùng và khi một danh từ dùng như tính từ, danh từ ấy phải đặt liền trước danh từ (thường gọi là danh từ kép).

Ví dụ:

- Our first three big blue American cars are expensive.

(Ba chiếc xe hơi của Mỹ lớn màu xanh đầu tiên của chúng tôi giá rất đắt).

- Many good Vietnamese radio programmes will begin, next month.

(Nhiều chương trình phát thanh hay của Việt Nam sẽ khởi sự vào tháng tới).

Chú ý: Trong trường hợp có nhiều tính từ miêu tả, ta nên để tính từ ngắn trước tính từ dài, tính từ chỉ tinh thần trước tính từ chỉ vật chất.

Ví dụ:

- I meet a kind tall man.

- I see a tall, straight dignified person.

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Sắp xếp vị trí đúng của tính từ:

a. a beautiful table (wooden, round) → a beautiful round wooden table.

b. an usual ring (gold).....

- c. a new pullover (green)
- d. an old house (beautiful)
- e. black gloves (leather)
- f. An American film (old)
- g. a long face (thin)
- h. big clouds (black)
- i. a sunny day (lovely)
- k. a wide avenue (long)
- l. a metal box (black/small)
- m. a big cat (fat/black)
- n. a little village (old/lovely).....
- o. long hair (black/beautiful)
- p. an old painting (interesting/French)
- q. an enormous umbrella (red/yellow)

Bài 2: Sửa lại thứ tự các từ trong những câu sau đây:

- a. My room was comfortable and large.
- b. The day was delightful and warm.
- c. It is a horrible and sad spectacle.
- d. My friend is pale, hard working and thin boy.
- e. She wears a blue beautiful new dress.
- f. This building is majestic. lofty and new.

Bài 3: Viết các câu sau theo cách khác sử dụng **the first ... the next ... the last ...**

a. The first day and the second day of the course

→

b. Next week and the next after

→

c. Yesterday and the day before yesterday

→

d. The first week and the second week of September.

→

e. Tomorrow and a few days after that

→

f. Questions 1, 2 and 3 of the examination

→

g. Next year and the year after

→

h. The last day of our holiday and the two days before that

→

Bài 4: Chọn từ đúng.

a. The tea tastes a bit
(strange/strangely)

b. I always feel When the sun is
shining (happy/happily).

- c. The children were playing in the garden (happy/happily).
- d. The man because When the manager of the restaurant asked him to leave (violent/violently).
- e. There's no point doing a job. If you don't do it (proper/properly)

Hỏi:

Simple, plain, ordinary **có được sử dụng trong cùng một ngữ cảnh không. Về nghĩa thì chúng khác nhau như thế nào?**

Đáp:

Simple, plain, ordinary không thể sử dụng như nhau trong cùng một ngữ cảnh. Tuy nhiên bạn không đưa ra một trường hợp cụ thể nào để có thể nói chính xác hơn.

- I was rather plain as a child

(Tôi đã giản dị như một đứa trẻ).

- Mary is an ordinary girl.

(Mary là một cô gái bình dị).

(không dùng **simple**)

(**Plain** là đặc điểm trên khuôn mặt và thường áp dụng cho phụ nữ không được dùng cho người theo nghĩa **ordinary** = bình dị, dễ gần. So sánh với câu:

- Let me make myself plain = clear.

(Hãy để cho tôi sống ngay thẳng)

- John is rather simple

(John là người khá chậm chạp)

Simple ở câu này = **a bit retarded, simple - minded**: chậm chạp suy nghĩ giản đơn.

- Mrs Brown has a simple soul

(Bà Brown là một người có tâm hồn bình dị)

= **uncomplicated, innocent**: không phức tạp, trong sạch.

- I like plain cooking best.

(Tôi thích ăn uống giản đơn).

(= **not fancy**: không cầu kỳ)

- I've prepared a simple meal for this evening.

(Tôi đã chuẩn bị một bữa cơm đơn giản cho bữa tối hôm nay)

- The solution is quite simple / plain.

(Cách giải quyết rất đơn giản/ rõ ràng).

- We live in an ordinary house.

(Chúng tôi sống trong một ngôi nhà bình dị)

(không dùng "**simple**", "**plain**")

Hỏi:

Chúng em đã có một cuộc tranh luận về hai tính từ "sure" và "certain". Có bạn thì bảo có thể nói hai tính từ trên đều được sử dụng như nhau trong cùng ngữ cảnh. Nhưng có bạn lại bảo không đúng. Em cũng không biết đúng hay sai. Em mong muốn được các chuyên gia giải thích.

Đáp:

Cũng không có gì khác nhau về nghĩa và cách dùng hai tính từ này vì cả hai đều cùng có nghĩa "**chắc chắn**". Cả hai nhóm bạn của em đều đúng. Tuy nhiên chúng lại có một chút khác nhau như sau:

- I sure / certainly am late.

(Tôi tin chắc là tôi đến muộn)

Không dùng "**surely**" vì "**sure**" được dùng như một trạng từ trong tiếng Mỹ.

- Surely you can ride a bike! / You can surely ride a bike.

(Chắc chắn là mày đi được xe đạp chứ).

- I don't know how far it is to London, but It's certainly a long way.

(Tôi không biết từ đây đến Luân đôn là bao xa nhưng chắc chắn là đường rất xa).

(= **there's no doubt**: không còn nghi ngờ gì nữa.

- I'm certainly not suggesting you did it on purpose.

(Dĩ nhiên tôi không nghĩ là anh cố tình làm việc đó).

(không dùng **surely**)

It is certainly: dĩ nhiên, chắc chắn.

- Ask you father - He's sure / certain to know.

(Hãy hỏi bố cậu xem, chắc chắn ông ấy biết).

- You should be sure of your facts before you open your mouth.

(Anh cần biết rõ về sự việc của anh trước khi mở miệng nói ra).

(không dùng **sure for, from**)

- Everything he had done I knew for certain.

(Những chuyện anh ta đã làm tôi đều biết chắc).

Hỏi:

Đại từ của mệnh đề tính ngữ là gì và chúng đóng vai trò như thế nào trong câu?

Đáp:

Đại từ của mệnh đề tính ngữ (**adjective clause pronouns**) là **who, which, that, whose, whom, which...** Mệnh đề tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ gần sát nó.

Ví dụ:

- I saw an old man who was asking for direction.

(Tôi nhìn thấy một ông già đang nhờ chỉ đường).

- The student who are from China is sitting next to me.

(Sinh viên đang ngồi cạnh tôi là người Trung Quốc).

- The book which is on the table is written by Alexander Dumar.

(Quyển sách đang đặt trên bàn do Alexander Durmar viết).

1. Đại từ mệnh đề tính ngữ đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ trong câu:

Ví dụ:

- I thanked the woman who showed me the way to hospital.

(Tôi cảm ơn người phụ nữ đã chỉ đường cho tôi đến bệnh viện).

- The boy who is the tallest is Nam.

(Đức bé cao nhất tên là Nam).

- The taxi driver who took me to the airport was very friendly.

(Người tài xế đưa tôi đến sân bay rất thân thiện).

2. Đại từ trong mệnh đề tính ngữ đóng vai trò là tân ngữ của động từ.

Ví dụ:

- I like the songs that you have just sung.

(Tôi thích những bài hát mà bạn vừa hát)

- The man who (m) was talking to my teacher was Pro. Bakes

(Người đàn ông đang nói chuyện với thầy giáo tôi là giáo sư Bakes).

- The movie which we saw last night was very interesting.

(Bộ phim hôm qua chúng tôi xem rất hay).

Chú ý: Đại từ trong mệnh đề tính ngữ thường được đặt ở câu của mệnh đề.

- **Who** thường được sử dụng thay cho **Whom** đặc biệt trong văn nói:

Whom thường được sử dụng chỉ trong tiếng Anh trang trọng.

Who (m): sử dụng để chỉ người.

Which: sử dụng để chỉ vật.

That: dùng để chỉ cả người và vật.

3. Đại từ trong mệnh đề tính ngữ đóng vai trò là tân ngữ của một tính từ.

Trong tiếng Anh trang trọng, tính từ thường được đặt đầu mệnh đề. Tuy nhiên trong ngôn ngữ hàng ngày, tính từ đặt sau chủ từ và động từ của mệnh đề.

Ví dụ:

- *She is the woman about whom I told you.*
- *She is the woman who (m) I told you about.*
- *She is the woman that I told you about.*
- *She is the woman I told you about.*

(Đây là người phụ nữ mà tôi đã kể cho bạn).

- *The music to which we listened last night was good.*
- *The music which we listened to last night was good.*
- *The music that we listened to last night was good.*
- *The music we listened to last night was good.*

(Bản nhạc mà chúng tôi nghe tối qua rất hay).

BÀI TẬP

Hoàn thành câu sau. Sử dụng câu thứ hai là mệnh đề tính ngữ.

1. The meeting was interesting. I went to it.

→ The meeting which. I went to was interesting

2. The man was very kind. I talked to him yesterday.

→

3. I must thank the people. I got a present from them.

→

4. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
→
5. The man is standing over there. I was telling you
about him.
→
6. I ran into a woman. I had gone to elementary
school with her.
→
7. The topic was interesting. Omar talked about it.
→
8. The people were friendly. I spoke to them.
→
9. Olga wrote on a topic. She knew nothing about it.
→
10. The candidate didn't win the election. I voted
for her.
→
11. She lectured on a topic. I know very little about it.
→
12. The students missed the assignment. They
were absent from class.
→
13. Yesterday I ran into an old friend. I hadn't seen
him for years.
→

14. The young women are all from Japan. We met them at the meeting last night.

→

15. I am reading a book. It was written by Jane Austen.

→

16. The man gave me good advice. I spoke to him.

→

17. I returned the money. I had borrowed It from my roommate.

→

18. The dog-catcher caught the dog. It had bitten my neighbor's daughter.

→

19. I read about a man. He keeps chickens in his apartment.

→

20. The scientist is well known for her research. We met her yesterday.

→

21. The city was beautiful. We spent our vacation there. (in that city)

→

22. That is the restaurant. I will meet you there. (at that restaurant)

→

23. The town is small. I grew up there. (in that town)

→

24. That is the drawer. I keep my jewelry there. (in that drawer)

→

Hỏi:

Khi muốn liên kết ý trong câu chúng ta có thể dùng những cấu trúc câu nào?

Đáp:

Một cách sử dụng của liên từ là nối từ hoặc cụm từ có cùng chức năng ngữ pháp trong câu gọi là cấu trúc song song: **and, but, or, nor...**

Ví dụ:

- The old man is kind and tolerate

(Cụ già thật tốt bụng và rộng lượng).

- He was given a pullover and a Partable caloulater on his birthday.

(Nó được tặng một chiếc áo len và một máy tính bỏ túi trong ngày sinh nhật).

- I am looking for my book but I failed to find.

(Tôi đi tìm quyển sách nhưng vẫn chưa thấy).

- I often watch T.V or read news paper in my free time.

(Trong thời gian rỗi, tôi thích đọc báo hoặc xem ti vi).

- She talked about war bitterly and angryly.

(Cô ấy nói về chiến tranh một cách tức giận và cay đắng).

Các cấu trúc (**both... and, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor**) nối hai chủ từ trong câu. Chủ từ nào đứng gần với động từ quyết định chia ở dạng số nhiều hay số ít.

Ngoài ra còn có những cấu trúc liên kết ý khác như:

- Chỉ mục đích: **so that**

- Chỉ một kết quả không mong đợi: **eventhough**

- Chỉ điều kiện trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ:

+ **Whether or not** và **even If**

+ **In case (that)** và **in the event (that)**

+ **Unless**

+ **Only If** và **providing / provided that.**

+ **Other wise** và **or (else)**

BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Nối hai câu sau thành một câu sử dụng cấu trúc song song.

1. Mary opened the door. Mary greeted her guests.

→ Mary opened the door and greeted her guests.

2. Mary is opening the door. Mary is greeting her guests.

→

3. Alice is kind. Alice is generous. Alice is trustworthy.

→

4. Please try to speak more loudly. Please try to speak more clearly.

→

5. He gave her flowers on Sunday. He gave her candy on Monday. He gave her a ring on Tuesday.

→

6. While we were in New York, we attended an opera. While we were in New York, we ate at marvelous restaurants. While we were in New York, we visited some old friends.

→

7. He decided to quit school. He decided to go to California. He decided to find a job.

→

8. I am looking forward to going to Italy. I am looking forward to eating wonderful pasta everyday.

→

9. I should have finished my homework. I should have cleaned up my room.

→

10. The boy was old enough to work. The boy was old enough to earn some money.

→

11. He preferred to play baseball. Or he preferred to spend his time in the streets with other boys.

12. I like coffee. I don't like tea.

→

13. I have met his mother. I have not met his father.

→

14. Jake would like to live in Puerto Rico. He would not like to live in Iceland.

→

Bài 2: Chọn một cụm từ đúng điền vào khoảng trống các câu sau:

A: affordable health care

B: by leaders who are comitted to public service and hard work.

C: efficiently

D: excellence in

E: in agriculture

F: integrity

G: provide quality education

H: to reduce health care costs

I: responsible

J: reeking practical solutions

K: tolerant of those who are weak.

L: who find a way to get the important jobs done.

1. Mr. Turner has had wide experience. He has worked in business, in the news media, and (E).
2. Judge Holmes served the people of this country with impartially ability, and
3. The people want safe homes, good schools and
4. As a taxpayer, I want my money used wisely and
5. Mr. Adams is respected for researching issues and
6. Ms. Hunter has established a record of effective and leadership in government.
7. The challenges that face today will not be met by politicians who focus on partisan bickering and political expediency but
8. Resolve to be tender with the young, compassionate with the aged, understanding of those who are wrong, and Sometimes in life, you will have been all of these.
9. Carol is a hard - working manager. Who welcomes challenges and

10. I will continue to fight for adequate funding of
and education.
11. She has worked hard to control excess
government spending, protect our environment,
and
12. I see the need to eliminate unfain taxes, to
improve the business climate, and

Bài 3: Hãy nối hai câu sau sử dụng cấu trúc song song
(**both... and, not only... but also, either... or,**
neither... nor).

1. He does not have a pen. He does not have paper.
→ He has neither a pen nor paper.
2. Ron enjoys horse back riding. Bob enjoys horse
back riding.
→
3. You can have tea, or you can have coffee.
→
4. Arthur is not in class to day. Ricardo is not in
class to day.
→
5. Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent.
→
6. We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take
them to a restaurant.
→

7. She wants to buy a Chevrolet, ar she wants to buy a Toyota.

→

8. The leopard faces extinction. The tiger faces extinction.

→

9. The library does not have the book I need. The book store does not have the book I need.

→

10. We could fly, or we could take the train.

→

11. The president's assistant will not confirm the story. The president's assistant will not deny the story.

→

12. Coal is an irreplaceable natural resource. Oil is an irreplaceable natural resource.

→

13. Small pox is a dangerous disease. Malaria is a dangerous disease.

→

14. Her roommate doesn't know where she is. Her brother doesn't know where she is.

→

15. According to the news report, It will snow tonight, or It will rain to night.

→

Bài 4: Tìm và sửa lỗi những câu sau:

1. By obeying the speed limit, we can save energy, lives, and It costs us less.
2. My home offers me a feeling of security, warm and love.
3. The pioneers labored to clear away the forest and planting crops.
4. When I refused to help her, she became very angry and shout at me.
5. In my spare time, I enjoy taking care of my aquarium and to work on my stamp collection.
6. Either Mr. Anderson ar Ms. Wiggins are going to teach our class today.
7. I enjoy not only reading novels but also magazines.
8. Oxygen is plentiful. Both air contains oxygen and water.

Bài 5: Sử dụng cấu trúc "**neither... nor**" để viết lại câu sau:

1. He doesn't like coffee. Does he like tea?
→ No, he likes neither coffee nor tea.
2. Her husband doesn't speak English. Do her children speak English?
→
3. The students aren't wide awake today. Is the teacher wide awake today?
→

4. They don't have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?

→

5. He doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?

→

NHỮNG CẶP TỪ DỄ GÂY NHẦM LẪN

Chọn từ đúng cho những bài sau:

1. Lose / loose

- a. Look after that money or you'll it.
- b. That screw is a bit You'd better tighten it.
- c. The opposite of 'to find' is 'to'.
- d. I tied the dog to a tree but It got and ran away.

2. Their / There

- a. The students brought books to the school.
- b. They are having breakfast with friends.
- c. are my friends who are standing over there.
- d. It's a nice place. I often go

3. Advice / advise.

- a. I you to see a doctor.
- b. She didn't listen to her father's
- c. I'm very grateful to you for your
- d. I really don't know what to

4. Practice / practise

- a. They need more
- b. They're pianists. They six hours a day.
- c. You won't increase your typing speed If you don't get more
- d. She took a job in a travel agency to her languages.

5. Weather / whether.

- a. I don't know to see that film or not.
- b. Their holiday was spoilt by bad
- c. What's the like today? Is it sunny.
- d. She can't decide she ought to marry him.

6. Beside / besides.

- a. The post office is the cinema.
- b. They always sit each other in class.
- c. There are several big parks in London Hyde Park.
- d. What languages does he speak English?

7. Stationery / stationary

- a. The bus stood in the traffic jam for 20 minutes.
- b. The teacher got some paper from the school cupboard.
- c. The weather system over Western Europe has been for two days.
- d. The office staff were told to use paper more carefully, since the bill the month before had been very high.

8. Accept / Agree

- a. He thinks she's beautiful but I don't with him.
- b. This machine does not damaged coins.
- c. They will only to do the job If you pay them first.
- d. He can not the fact that his wife is dead.

9. Comprehensive / understanding

- a. A priest is normally a patient, person.
- b. It's a very book. It covers all aspects of the subject.
- c. London taxi drivers have a very knowledge of the city.
- d. What ever stupid things he did, his mother was always and she forgave him.

10. Senible / sensitive.

- a. It's to save part of your salary every month.
- b. Don't laugh at him. He's very about his appearance.
- c. It's cold. I think It would be to take a warm coat with you.
- d. My skin is very to the sun. Film is tonight.

11. Actually / now.

- a. Ten years ago he had nothing he is a millionaire.
- b. I've lost contact with him. I don't know where he is
- c. Is that necklace made of gold?
- d. Tell me the truth. What happened?

12. Control / check.

- a. The police were unable to the football fans who ran on to the pitch fighting and shouting.
- b. An inspector came along the train to all the tickets.
- c. He's really a wild boy. His parents can't him.
- d. I advise you to all your exam answers before you hand your paper in.

13. Teacher / professor

- a. The told his class to do their homework carefully.
- b. When I was at school I have a very good history
- c. He taught at the university for many years but he never became a
- d. Bolton is head of the chemistry Faculty at the University of York.

14. Affect / effect.

- a. The punishment had no on him. As soon as he left prison he began to steal again.
- b. The new taxes will the rich, they'll have to pay more.
- c. The higher bus fares won't me. I have a car.
- d. The medicine had an immediate I felt better at once.

15. Past / passed.

- a. I've the entrance exam into commercial University.
- b. She the post office on her way home, but forgot to go in.
- c. The thief hid in a doorway and the policeman ran him.
- d. It was midnight when I finally got to bed.

16. Economic / economical.

- a. It isn't very to leave the lights on when you're not in the room.
- b. Because of the recent strikes, the situation of the country is very bad.
- c. She's an economist. She's an expert in matters.
- d. It's a very little car. It uses very little petrol.

17. Principal / principle (s)

- a. Telling lies is against his
- b. He believed in the that all men are equal.
- c. Mr Williams is the of this college.
- d. Oxford street is one of the shopping streets of London.

18. Grateful / thankful

- a. I'm very to you for your help.
- b. He was very ashamed of what he had done and was that his family didn't know about it.
- c. We were all that the weather was good for the picnic.
- d. She was very to her parents for their advice and support.

19. Lend / borrow.

- a. Can you me some money till Monday?
- b. Britain had to some money from the World Bank.
- c. We books from the library.
- d. I'll you my car If you promise to drive carefully.

20. Quite / quiet.

- a. It's noisy here. Let's find a place.
- b. I'm satisfied, thank you.
- c. Sometimes the longed for the peace and of the country.
- d. He hadn't finished when I came in.

21. Canal (s) / channel.

- a. The shortest sea - route from Europe to India is through the Suez
- b. Before Rail ways the between cities were important routes of transport.
- c. The seaway between Britain and France is often called the English
- d. He was bored by the television programme so he changed to a different

22. Priceless / valueless.

- a. The painting turned out to be, so I threw it away.
- b. The Crown Jewels of the Royal family cannot be insured. They are
- c. The contents of the British Museum are, of course, They are of incalculable value.
- d. Although these stamps are, I like them for their colour and design.

23. Invaluable / worthless.

- a. A cassette - recorder is in a pronunciation class.
- b. Thank you so much for your advice. It was
- c. The information was completely false, quite
- d. These bank notes are no longer in use. I'm afraid they're

24. Continuously / continually.

- a. She is coming late.
- b. It rained for three hours this morning.
- c. The fire men worked though the night to put out the flames.
- d. I'm afraid you make the same mistakes in your work.

25. Hard / Hardly.

- a. She's a worker.
- b. She works very
- c. I was so tired I could speak.
- d. He had got home when the phone rang.

26. Avoid / prevent.

- a. I try to travelling in the rush hour.
It's so tiring.
- b. The police managed to the crowd
from moving forward.
- c. We must do something to such a
thing happening again.
- d. He swerved to the left to the car
coming towards him.

27. Maybe / may be.

- a. We don't know where he is. He in
America.
- b. We don't know where he is. he's in
America.
- c. He's not in the office today. he's ill.
- d. It that he's still in France.
I don't know.

28. Rise rose risen / raise raised raised.

Ví dụ:

Taxes will rise

The sun rises in the east

When the president entered everyone rose.

Their hopes are rising

He raised his hat

Prices will be raised by many shopkeepers.

Raise your hand If you have a question.

Chọn động từ đúng trong ngoặc

a. They (rose / raised) their glasses and drank to the happy couple.

b. Of course prices always (rise / raise) in a time of inflation.

c. The smoke (rose / raised) high into the air.

d. College fees will be (risen / raised) from next September.

e. The two parts of Tower Bridge (rise / raise) to allow ships to go through.

f. The two parts of the bridge are (risen / raised) by very powerful machinery.

g. She couldn't hear him so he (rose / raised) his voice.

h. The water level has (risen / raised) six inches in the last three days.

i. The number of deaths in traffic accidents (rises / raises) every year.

j. He (rose / raised) his head and looked at her.

29. Steal / stole / stolen; rob / robbed / robbed.

Someone stole £10 from her.

£10 was stolen from her.

A gang robbed the bank of £10.000

The bank was robbed of £10.000.

Chọn động từ đúng trong ngoặc

a. She (stole / robbed) a bottle of whisky from the shop.

b. He was stopped and (stolen / robbed) by two armed men.

c. Two banks were (stolen / robbed) last week.

d. If you leave your money there, It'll be (stolen / robbed).

e. Someone's (stolen / robbed) my wallet.

f. They were planning to (steal / rob) a shop.

g. She (stole / robbed) some clothes from her employers.

h. We've been (stolen / robbed). Look, all our silver's gone.

i. In the old days they used to hang people who (stole / robbed) sleep.

30. Lie lay lain / lay laid laid

Switzerland lies in central Europe

He lay down on the grass

His clothes were lying on the floor

It had lain hidden for centuries

Lay the book on the table

He laid his hand on my shoulder

The hen has laid an egg

The bricks were laid badly

Chọn động từ đúng trong ngoặc

a. Win-dsor (lies / lays) on the Thames west of London.

b. She gave the baby a kiss and (lay / laid) it on the bed.

c. Hurry up! (lie / lay) the table.

d. The dogs entered the room and (lay / laid) down near the fire.

e. He had (lain / laid) on the pavement for twenty minutes before help came.

f. He ordered the dog to (lie / lay) the newspaper at his feet.

g. He ordered the dog to (lie / lay) down.

BÀI TẬP EXERCISES

Bài 1: Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống.

a. an Acquaintance: someone who you know slightly but who is not a close friend

người quen người nào bạn quen sơ, không thân

b. a good friend: someone who you know very well and like much.

bạn tốt người bạn hiểu rõ và rất yêu quý

c. a close friend: an intimate friend who you can trust

người bạn thân người bạn thân bạn có thể tin tưởng

d. a friendship: a relationship between friends

tình bạn Mối quan hệ giữa những người bạn

e. best Someone who you with

f. colleagues đồng nghiệp

1. I hardly know him. He's a just an of mine.

2. I bumped into an friend the other day. I hadn't seen here.

3. He's one of my, but I don't know him very well. I only work with him.

4. I know her very well. She's a friend of mine.

5. He was my friend at school, so It's strange how we don't get on at all these days.
6. Their is very important to me, so I hope we will always be friends.

Bài 2: Chọn đáp án đúng (a, b, c, d)

1. He's so that he always expects other people to do the work.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. reserved | c. apathetic |
| b. lazy | d. passive |
2. She's not very She's never quite sure what she wants to do.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. energetic | c. active |
| b. lively | d. decisive |
3. Even though they don't agree with what's happening, they're too to.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. outgoing | c. active |
| b. subdued | d. decisive |
4. He wasn't very tonight. In fact he hardly said anything.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. active | c. talkative |
| b. decisive | d. energetic |
5. I'm sure he enjoyed the evening. He didn't say much because he's by nature.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. passive | c. inactive |
| b. subdued | d. quiet |

6. He's always been very so he hates not being able to do anything now that he's ill.
- a. decisive c. outgoing
b. active d. loud
7. I don't feel enough to go for a walk now.
- a. energetic c. outgoing
b. extrovert d. sociable
8. He's a sort of person. He doesn't really care what happens to him.
- a. quiet c. reserved
b. passive d. subdued
9. The school has just appointed a (n) new headmaster, whose job it will be to improve falling standards of education.
- a. sociable c. dynamic
b. active d. lively
10. It's always difficult to know what she's thinking because she's so
- a. apathetic c. subdued
b. inactive d. reserved
11. The job involves working closely with the public, so we're looking for someone with a (n) personality.
- a. talkative c. dynamic
b. outgoing d. active

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18. She's She tends to think a lot and not to say a lot.
- a. an introvert c. intumed
b. inverted d. subdued
19. The successful candidate must have as he or she will have to work without supervision.
- a. action c. initiative
b. ago d. decision

Bài 3: Mệnh đề tính ngữ: Sử dụng Where và When.

Ví dụ: You were born in that city.

Trả lời: That is the city where I was born.

1. We have class in that room.
2. We ate dinner at that restaurant.
3. Anna works in that building.
4. I was born in that year.
5. You eat lunch at that cafeteria.
6. The monsoons arrive in that month.
7. Alex lives on that street.
8. You spent your vacation on that island.
9. You went swimming in that lake.
10. You grew up in that twon.

11. The space flight to Mars is scheduled to leave on that day.
12. The earth quake occurred in that country.
13. The examination will be given in that room.
14. You lived in that city until you were ten years old.
15. You felt the happiest at that time.

Bài 4: Chuyển các mệnh đề tính ngữ thành các cụm từ tính ngữ.

Ví dụ:

1. Only a few of the movies that are shown at the gray theater are suitable for children.
→ Only a few of the movies shown at the gray theater are suitable for children.
2. We visited Madid, which is the capital of Spain.
→ We visited Madid, the capital of Spain.
3. The couple who live in the house next door are both college professors.
→
4. Astronomy, which is the study of planets and stars, is one of the world's oldest sciences.
→
5. Only a small fraction of the eggs that are laid by a fish actually hatch and survive to adulthood.
→

6. Jasmine, which is a viny plant with fragrant flowers, grows only in warm places.

→

7. Arizona, which was once thought to be a useless desert, is today a rapidly growing industrial and agricultural state.

→

8. Simon Bolivar, who was a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.

→

9. In hot weather, many people enjoy lemonade, which is a drink that is made from lemon juice, water, and sugar.

→

10. I was awakened by the sound of laughter which came from the room which was next to mine at the motel.

→

11. Few tourists ever see a jaguar, which is spotted wild cat that is native to tropical America.

→

Bài 5: Chọn đáp án a, b, c, d.

1. I wouldn't say he was brilliant at his job, but he's quite

a. cautious

c. effective

b. wary

d. competent

2. I'm trusting him again. He let me down last time.

a. wary of c. conservative about

b. careful about d. conscientious of

3. You're too You should think before you act.

a. Unconscious c. spontaneous

b. sloppy d. impulsive

4. I'm very things. I'm always losing them.

a. careless about c. careless of

b. impulsive with d. careless with

5. Don't make a decision. Think about it first.

a. snap c. careless

b. jump d. spontaneous

6. I think you should be Find out exactly what they want you.

a. dyensive c. fussy

b. cautious d. conscientious

7. She lost her job because she was She made far too many mistakes.

a. rash c. incautious

b. ineffient d. thorough

8. The police made a search of the area but found nothing.

- a. wary c. fussy
- b. cautious d. thorough

9. Be those glasses! Don't break them!

- a. careful about c. careful with
- b. careful of d. particular about

10. I realise now that I was too
I should have thought about it for longer.

- a. hasty c. rash
- b. impulsive d. sloppy

11. He's really He never checks his work and It's always full of mistakes

- a. snap c. rash
- b. impulsive d. sloppy

12. I reminded him twice, so as to that he wouldn't forget.

- a. take care c. make sure
- b. watch out d. check

13. your work in case you've made any mistakes.

- a. Take care of c. Look out for
- b. Ensure d. Check

14. He's He does his job very badly.
a. in competent c. unconscious
b. rash d. hasty
15. We didn't plan the celebration. It was
a. impulsive c. hasty
b. rash d. spontaneous
16. Be that step. It's broken and you might fall.
a. careful of c. cautious about
b. careful about d. careful with
17. I'll send the letter today to that they receive it in time.
a. take care c. in sure
b. ensure d. protect
18. I never know what to cook him as he's such as eater. He doesn't even like potatoes.
a. thorough c. fussy
b. conservative d. careful
19. She's very She takes her job very seriously.
a. particular c. conscientious
b. conservation d. fussy
20. It was very of you to lose that letter; you should have kept it in a safe place.
a. rash c. fussy
b. impulsive d. careless

21. I'm phoning them again because I want to the arrange-ments for tomorrow.
- a. ensure c. make sure
b. make sure d. take care
22. You're so ! Can't you see the benefits of building the new road?
- a. hasty c. conservative
b. thorough d. fisoy
23. She's very she can be relied on to do her job properly.
- a. efficient c. serious
b. cautious d. conservative

Bài 6: Tìm lỗi và sửa sai trong những câu sau đây.

1. In our village, there were many people didn't have much money.
→
2. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
→
3. I still remember the man who he taught me to play the violin when I was a boy.
→
4. I showed my father a picture of the car I am going to buy it as soon as I save enough money.
→

5. The woman about who I was talking about suddenly walked into the room. I hope she didn't hear me.

→

6. Almost all of the people appear on television wear make up.

→

7. I don't like to spend time with people which loses their temper easily.

→

8. The boy drew pictures of people at an airport which was waiting for their planes.

→

9. People who works in the hunger program they estimate that 3500 people in the world die from starvation everyday.

→

10. In one corner, of the market place, an old man who was playing a violin.

→

Bài 7: Dùng Whose trong mệnh đề tính ngữ để nối những câu sau:

1. I know a man. His last name is goose.

→ I know a man whose last name is goose.

2. I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.

→

3. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.

→

4. I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.

→

5. The professor is excellent. I am taking her course.

→

6. Mr. North teaches a class for students. Their native language is not English.

→

7. The people were nice. We visited their house.

→

8. I live in a dormitory. Its residents come from many countries.

→

9. I have to call the man. I accidentally picked up his umbrella after the meeting.

→

10. The man poured a glass of water on his face. His beard caught on fire when he lit a cigarette.

→

11. The man's wife had been admitted to the hospital. I spoke to him.

→

12. I read about a child. He life was saved by her
pet dog.

→

13. The student raised their hands. Their names
were called.

→

14. Jack knows a man. The man's name is William
Blueheart Duck bill.

→

15. The woman's purse was stolen outside the
super market. The police came to question her.

→

16. The day care center was established to take
care of children. The children's parents work
during the day.

→

17. We couldn't find the person. His car was
blocking the drive way.

→

18. Three students' reports were turned in late.
The professor told them he would accept the
papers this time but never again.

→

Bài 8: Hãy thêm dấu phẩy vào những câu sau nếu cần thiết.

1. We enjoyed the city where we spent our vacation
2. We enjoyed Mexico city where we spent our vacation.
3. An elephant which is the earth's largest land mammal has few natural enemies other than human being.
4. One of the elephants which we saw at the zoo had only one tusk.
5. At the botanical gardens, you can see a enur's flytrap which is an insectivorous plant.
6. In venezuela, there are plants that eat in sects with their roots.
7. One of the most useful materials in the world is glass which is made chiefly from sand, soda, and lime.
8. Glaciers which are masses of ice that flow slowly over land form in the cold polar regions and in high mountains.
9. A rebel is a person who resists or fights against authority.
10. Petroleum which some people refer to as black gold is one of the most valuable resources in the world today.

11. You don't need to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok which has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world.
12. A political party is an organized group of people who control or seek to control a government.
13. Child labor was a social problem in late eighteenth century.
14. We had to use a telephone, so we went to the nearest house. The woman who answered our knock listened cautiously to our request.
15. According to a newspaper article which I read, the police arrested the man who had robbed the First National Bank. The woman who was wearing a plaid shirt and blue jeans was caught shortly after he had left the bank.
16. I watched a scientist conduct an experiment on bees. The research scientist who was well protected before he stepped into the special chamber holding the bees was not stung. A person who was unprotected by the special clothing could have gotten 300 to 400 bee stings within a minute.

Bài 9: Chọn đáp án đúng.

Ví dụ: Friends are people close to us.

- a. Who is c. Which is
- b. Who are d. Which are

1. "Who is eligible for the scholar ship?"

Anyone scholastic record is above average can apply for the scholarship.

- a. Who has a c. Who's a
- b. has a d. Whose

2. Dr. Sales is a person

- a. in whom I don't have much confidence
- b. in that I don't have much confidence
- c. whom I don't have much confidence in him.
- d. I don't have much confidence.

3. "Is April twenty - first the day? No, the twenty - second".

- a. You'll arrive then
- b. When you'll arrive
- c. on that you'll arrive
- d. When you'll arrive on.

4. The severe drought occurred last summer ruined the corn crop.

- a. that it c. it
- b. which it d. that

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10. Ann quit her job at the advertising agency,
..... surprised everyone.
- a. Which
 - b. That
 - c. Who
 - d. That it
11. That book is by a famous anthropologist. It's
about the people in samoa for two
years.
- a. that she lived
 - b. that she lived among them
 - c. among. Whom she lived
 - d. Where she lived among them
12. The missing man's family is desperately
seeking anyone information about
this activities.
- a. has
 - b. having
 - c. who have
 - d. have
13. The publishers expect that the new biography
of Simon Bolivar will be bought by people
in Latin American history.
- a. Who are interested
 - b. Are interested
 - c. interested
 - d. they are interested
14. I have always wanted to visit Paris,
of France.
- a. Is the capital
 - b. Which the capital is
 - c. That is the capital
 - d. The capital

15. The Chemistry book was a little expensive.
- a. That I bought it c. What I bought
b. I bought that d. I bought
16. "Have you ever met the man over there?"
- a. stands c. is standing
b. standing d. Who he is standing
17. "Do you have the book the teacher?"
"Yes, I do"
- a. That It belongs to c. Who he is standing
b. To which belongs to d. That belongs to
18. The voters were overwhelmingly against the candidate proposals called for higher taxes.
- a. Who his c. Whom he had
b. Whose d. That his

Bài 10: Chọn một giới từ thích hợp.

1. He is distinguished his knowledge of informatics.
- a. at c. for
b. about d. in
2. It's easy to get drunk brandy.
- a. on c. by
b. with d. in

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17. It was difficult for me to keep - smiling - his funny remark.

- a. about-from c. from- about
- b. at-from d. on - at

18. You really shouldn't boast your success other people.

- a. of - at c. for - to
- b. about - to d. at - to

19. My friend Arthur is working his novel the civil war.

- a. to - about c. on - about
- b. on - with d. at - about

20. His friends have constantly encouraged him his difficult task.

- a. for c. at
- b. on d. in

21. Arthur told me that he hadn't decided a name for his new novel yet.

- a. for c. with
- b. on d. to

22. He referred his success the good teaching he had had.

- a. to c. forward
- b. at d. about

23. Everyone laughed at Ed's joke, but I didn't catch on it.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| a. at | c. with |
| b. to | d. from |

24. A thief despoiled me money and ran away.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| a. of | c. with |
| b. to | d. from |

25. Failure does not deter me trying again.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a. out of | c. to |
| b. with | d. from |

26. When the president is away, the work devolves the Vice president.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| a. in | c. with |
| b. on | d. for |

27. I'm sorry to defer you.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| a. from | c. to |
| b. with | d. in |

28. They are alike in appearance but differ their tastes.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. in | c. on |
| b. with | d. towards |

29. We had to post pone the picnic
account the bad weather.

- a. with - to
- b. on - of
- c. to - for
- d. in - of

30. the circumstances. I was impossible to
do anything about it.

- a. To
- b. Under
- c. With
- d. For

Bài 11: Tìm những từ dưới đây điền vào chỗ trống.

commute perks promotion retire
ambitious prospects commission pension
salary increments

Job satisfaction is important but I have a wife and baby so I have to think about money too. If a job interest me, I need to know what (a)..... it offers and also whether there are regular annual increases. called (b) I want to know If I will receive a (c) when I (d) at the age of 60 or 65. If the job is selling a product. I ask If I'll receive a percentage of the value of what I sell, called (e) It is also important to know If there are extra advantages. like free meals or transport. or the free use of car. These are called (f)..... or fringe benefits. Are the future

(g)..... good? For example, is there a good chance of (h) to a better job, with more money and responsibility? Is the job near my home? If it isn't, I'll have to (i) everyday and this can be expensive. I am very keen to be successful. I'm very (k)..... I don't want to stay in the same job all my life.

Bài 12: Điền một trong những từ sau vào chỗ trống.

at in for to as off of

1. I'm interested reading fiction science stories.
2. What did you study university?
3. He has applied British Airways a job an office manager.
4. Have you filled the form yet?
5. You must send the form by 20 May.
6. He's been that job for two years.
7. She retire the age of 60.
8. A commission means you get a percentage what you sell.
9. The use a company car is a nice perk to have.
10. The sixty applicants were reduced a short-list of your.

Bài 13: Thêm dấu "phẩy" vào trong câu và đổi đại từ trong mệnh đề tính ngữ thành "that" nếu cần thiết.

Ví dụ:

1. Alan and Jackie, who didnot come to class yesterday, explained their absence to the teacher.

(cần phải thêm dấu phẩy và không cần thay "**who**" bằng "**that**").

2. The students who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.

(không cần dùng dấu phẩy, "**who**" có thể đổi thành "**that**")

3. The geologist who lectured at browning hall last night predicted another earthquake.

4. Only people who speak Russian should apply for the job.

5. Matthew who speaks Russian applied for the job.

6. The rice which we had for dinner last night was very good.

7. Dr. Fields who lectured at browning hall last night predicted another earthquake.

8. Rice which is grown in many countries is a staple food throughout much of the world.

9. I have fond memories of my hometown which is situated in a valley.
10. I live in a town which is situated in a valley.
11. The Mississippi River which flows south from Minnesota to the gulf of Mexico is the major commercial river in the United States.
12. A river which is polluted is not scye for swimming.
13. Mr. Drown whose son won the spelling contest is very proud of his son's achievement. The man whose daughter won the science contest is also very pleased and proud.
14. Goats which were first tamed more than 9,000 years ago in Asia have provided people with milk, meat, and wool since prehistoric times.
15. Mrs. Clark has to goats. She is furious at the goat which got on the wrong side of the fence and is eating her flowers.

Bài 14: Hoàn thành câu sau. Chú ý dấu chấm câu, thời động từ.

1. Since I came to
2. Just as I was falling asleep last night
3. I'll help you with your homework as soon as I
.....
4. I was late. By the time I got to the airport

5. One of my friends gets nervous everytime
6. I will be here until I
7. as long as I live.
8. I heard while I
9. Once summer / winter comes
10. Just before I
11. I have been in for By the time
I leave, I
12. The last time I
13. The next time you
14. I after I
15. I afterwards I
16. I had already when
17. Whenever
18. Ever since

Bài 15: Viết lại câu, sử dụng "*now that*".

1. Peggy used to take the bus to school, but last week she bought a car. Now she can drive to school.
→ Now that Peggy has a car, she can drive to school.
2. You just had your sixteenth birthday. Now you can get a driver license.
→ Now that you are

3. We have to wear warm clothes. It's winter now.
→
4. Bob used to live in the dorm, but a couple of weeks ago he moved into an apartment. Now he can cook his own food.
→
5. Whew! I've finally finished painting the house. Now I can go fishing.
→
6. I can get a job as a bilingual secretary. I know English now.
→
7. My brother got married last month. He's a married man now, so he has more responsibilities.
→
8. Do you want to go for a walk? The rain has stopped.
→
9. It's been a long, hard week, but final exams are finally over. We can relax.
→
10. The civil war has ended. A new government is being formed.
→

Bài 16: Hoàn thành câu sau:

1. As long as It's such a nice day, why don't
2. As long as the movie is free, let's.....
3. As long as It's raining, I think I'll
4. As long as the coffee is already made, I guess I'll
.....
5. As long as you're here, why don't
6. As long as you're up, would you mind.....
7. Now that I
8. The teacher didn't because
9. Since heavy fog is predicted for tonight
10. He was not admitted to the university in as
much as
11. Jack can't stay ont all night with his friends
now that
12. Since we don't have class tomorrow
13. In as much as her application arrived after the
deadline

Bài 17: Dùng gợi ý trong ngoặc để viết lại câu sau:

1. (My parents are generous). Because of
..... all of the
children in our family have received the best of
everything.
2. (The traffic was heavy) we were last to the
meeting due to

3. (Bill's wife is ill). Bill has to do all of the cooking and cleaning because of.....
4. (Dr. Robinsons has done excellent research on wolves) Due to.....
we know much more today about that endangered species than we did even five years ago.
5. (It was noisy in the next apartment). I couldn't get to sleep last night because of.....
6. (Circumstances are beyond my control). Due to , I regret to say that I can not be present at your daughter's wedding.

Bài 18: Sử dụng "so... that, such... that" để hoàn thành các câu sau:

1. This tea is good. I think I'll have another cup.
→ This tea is so good that I think I'll have another cup.
2. This is good tea. I think I'll have another cup.
→ This is such good tea that I think I'll have another cup.
3. The car was expensive. We couldn't afford to buy it.
→
4. It was an expensive car. We couldn't afford to buy it.
→

5. I had to wear my wool coat. It was a cold day.
→
6. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the side walk.
→
7. I don't feel like going to class. We're having beautiful weather.
→
8. Grandpa held me tightly when he hugged me. I couldn't breathe for a moment.
→
9. I couldn't understand her. She talked too fast.
→
10. The audience booed the actors. It was a bad performance.
→
11. I've met too many people in the last few days. I can't possibly remember all of their names.
→
12. It took us only ten minutes to get there. There was little traffic.
→
13. There were few people at the meeting. It was cancelled.
→

14. There was paper basket overflowed. Sally used too much paper when she was writing her report.

→

15. The class room has comfortable chains. The students find it easy to fall as leep.

→

16. Ted couldn't get to sleep last night. He was worried about the exam.

→

17. Jerry got angry. He put his first through the wall.

→

18. I have many prpblems. I can use all the help you can give me.

→

19. The tornado struck with great force. If lifted automobiles off the groud.

→

20. During the summer, we had hot and humid weather. It was uncomfortable just sitting in a chair doing nothing.

→

21. I can't figure out what this sentence says. His hand writing is illegible.

→

22. David has too many girlfriends. He can't remember all of their names.

→

23. Too many people came to the meeting. There were not enough seats for everyone.

→

24. In some countries, few students are accepted by the universities. As a result, admission is virtually a guarantee of a good job upon graduation.

→

Bài 19: Điền một từ vào chỗ trống với những từ đã cho sẵn.

software computers screen hardware

keyboard printer word processor calculator

So you only have a pocket (a) to do additions, multiplications and so on, and you want to know about real (b)? Right, well, the machines themselves are called the (c)..... and the programs that you feed into them are called the (d) If you want to see the results of what you are doing, you'll need a (e)..... or you'll have to plug into a television set. You'll operate your machine like a typewriter by pressing keys on the (f) If you want to record on paper of what you're doing, you'll need a (g)....., and

If you want a machine which will enable you to see, arrange, re-arrange and then print a page of material then the machine you want is a (h) You want colour? Well, you can

Bài 20: Tìm lỗi trong những câu sau:

1. The weather was such cold that I don't like to leave my apartment.
2. I have to study four nour everyday because of my courses are difficult.
3. In the evening, I usually go downstairs for watching television.
4. On the thind day of our voyage, we sailed across a sough sea before to reach the shore.
5. I can't understand the lectures in my psychology class, there fore my roommate lets me borrow her notes.
6. According to this legend, a man went in search of a hidden village, he finally found it after walk two hundred mile.
7. Because ony country is located in a subtropical area, so the weather is hot.
8. I will stay at the united state for two more year. Because I want finish my degree before go home.
9. After graduating from college, my father wants me to join his business firm.

10. We were floating from the beach, suddenly my mother oried out "shark! a shark is coming!" We could see a black fin custting the water and coming toward us. we are paralyzed with fear.

Bài 21: Điền giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. I am grateful you your assistance.
2. The criminal escaped prison.
3. Elizabeth is not content the progress she is making.
4. Paul's comments were not relevant the topic under discussion.
5. Have you decided a date for your wedding yet?
6. My boots are made leather?
7. I'm depending you to finish this work for me.
8. Patricia applied admission the university.
9. Daniel dreamed some of his childhood friends last night.
10. Mr. Miller dreams owning his own business someday.
11. The accused woman was innocent the crime with which she was charged.
12. Ms. Sanders is friendly everyone.

13. Benjamin was proud himself for winning the prize.
14. The secretary provided me a great deal of information.
15. I was compared the wedding customs in his country those in the United States.

Bài 22: Phrasal verbs. Tìm tính từ thích hợp cho động từ sau:

1. A: Who do you take the most, your father or your mother?
B: My mother, I think. I can see many similarities between the two gas.
2. A: Hey, cut it, you guys! I'm trying to sleep.
B: What's the matter? Are we making too much noise?
3. A: Could I help you clean?
B: Sure. Would you mind taking the garbage?
4. A: Miss Ward, what seems to be the problem?
B: Well, Doctor, for the last two days I haven't been able to keep any food down. Everytime I try to eat something, I throw soon afterward.
5. A: Where's my jacket?
B: I hung it in the close.

6. A: Why are you going to see professor Kelly?
 B: He called me to talk about my research project.
7. A: Is that man's story true?
 B: Yes, A newspaper reporter checked his story and found that It was true.
8. A: The city government is planning to redevelop a large selection of the inner city.
 B: What's going to happen to the buildings that are there now?
 A: They are going to be torn
9. A: Some people tried to crash our party last night.
 B: What did you do?
 A: We kicked them
10. A: The test is about to begin. Please put all of your books and notebooks.
 B: Yes, Teacher

Bài 23: Hoàn thành các câu sau sử dụng "*even though*" hoặc "*because*".

1. Tim's in good shape physically he doesn't get much exercise.
2. Jerry's in good shape physically he gets a lot of exercise.
3. Sue is a good student, she received a seholarship.

4. Ann is a good student, she didn't receive a scholarship.
5. It was raining. we didn't go for a walk.
6. This letter was delivered It didn't have enough postage.
7. That letter was returned to the sender It didn't have enough postage.
8. Susan didn't learn Spanish she lived in Mexico for a year.
9. Joe speaks Spanish well he lived in Mexico for a ifear.
10. A new - born kangaroo can find its mother's pouch its eyes are not yet open.
11. Some people protest certain commercial fishing operations dolphins, considered to be highly intelligent mammals, are killed unnecessarily.

Bài 24: Viết lại câu sử dụng "*Nevertheless*"

1. He wasn't tired, but he went to bed any way.
→ He wasn't tired. Nevertheless, he went to bed.
2. She wasn't hungry, but she ate two dishes of icecream any way.
→

3. Even though Jack wasn't feeling good, he went to class.

→

4. I still trust him even though he lied to me.

→

5. Sally was very sad, but she smiled and pretended to be having a good time.

→

6. George did not panic even though he was alone lost in the woods.

→

7. Elizabeth is not a citizen of the United States, but she has to pay income taxes any way.

→

8. Eventhough Henry John son is an honest politician, I would never vote for him because I do not agree with his positions on foreign policy.

→

9. The crime rate has continued to rise even though the local police department has implemented several new crime prevention programs.

→

10. Even though math has always been easy for him, he understands that this It is not easy for everyone. As a result, he is a good teacher.

→

Bài 25: Viết lại câu không đổi nghĩa bằng cách dùng "*in spite of*" hoặc "*despite*".

Ví dụ:

1. Even though her grades were low, she was admitted to the university.

→ *In spite of her low grades,*

Despite her low grades,

In spite of the fact that her grades were low,

Despite the fact that her grades were low,

She was
admitted to the
university

2. I like living in the dorm even though It is noisy.

→

3. Eventhough the work was hard, they enjoyed them selves.

→

4. They wanted to climb up the mountain even though it was dangerous.

→

5. Although the weather was extremely hot, they went jogging in the park.

→

6. He is unhappy even though he has a vast fortune.

→

Bài 26: Viết lại câu không đổi nghĩa bằng cách dùng "*only If*" và "*unless*".

1. If you don't study hard, you won't pass the test.

→ You will pass the test only If you study hard.

→ You won't pass the test unless you study hard.

2. If I don't get a job, I can't pay my bills.

→

3. Your clothes won't get clean If I don't use soap.

→

4. I can't take any pictures If I don't buy some film.

→

5. I don't wake up If the alarm dock doesn't ring.

→

6. If It's windy, we'll go on the picnic.

→

7. If It's unbearably hot, we'll go on the picnic.

→

Bài 27: Phrasal verbs.

1. A: Guess who I ran today as I was walking across campus.

B: Who?

A: Ann keye

B: You're kidding

2. A: There will be a test on Chapters Eight and Nine Next Friday.

B: (Groan) Couldn't you put it until Monday?

3. A: You'd better put your coat before you leave. It's chilly out.

B: What's the temperature?

4. A: I smell something burning in the kitchen. Can I call you in a minute.

B: Sure - I hope your dinner hasn't burned.

A: So do I! Bye

5. A: I think that If learn enough vocabulary I won't have any trouble using English.

B: That's not necessarily so. I'd like to point that language consists of much more than just vocabulary.

6. A: One billion seconds ago. World war I was being fought. One billion minutes ago, Jesus Christ was living. One billion hours ago, the human race had not yet discovered agriculture.

B: How did you figure that?

A: I didn't. I came that information while I was reading the newspaper.

7. A: Your children certainly love the out doors.
B: Yes. they do. We brought them to appreciate nature.
8. A: What forms do I have to fill out to change my tourist visa to a student visa.
B: I don't know. but I'll look it first thing tomorrow and try to find I'll let you know.
9. A: How long were you in the hospital?
B: About a week. But I've missed almost two weeks of classes.
A: It's going to be hard for you to make all the work you have missed isn't it?
B: Very
10. A: Would you mind turning the light?
B: Not at all.

Bài 28: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. in your class have tickets for the lecture series?
- a. Do any of the student
 - b. Does any of the student
 - c. Do any of the students
 - d. Does any of the students
2. Bob got tired. It's going to be difficult for him to find job?
- a. other
 - b. another
 - c. the other
 - d. the another

3. There available in his area of specialization.
- a. isn't a lot of job c. isn't a lot of jobs
b. aren't a lot of jobs d. aren't a lot of job.
4. He made the soup by mixing meat with some rice.
- a. little c. a little
b. few d. a few
5. Many of the not expect to win.
- a. participants in the race do
b. participant in the races does
c. participants in the race does
d. participant in the race does
6. The English strong traditions.
- a. has many c. have many
b. have much d. has much
7. moved to that city recently.
- a. A number of Vietnamese have
b. A number of Vietnamese has
c. The number of Vietnamese has
d. The number of Vietnamese have
8. Each of the reference available in the school library.
- a. books on that list is c. book on that list is
b. books on that list are d. book on that list are

9. Several sleeping under the tree.
- a. of lions were
 - b. lion was
 - c. of the lions was
 - d. lions were
10. Many of the not used to day. They are remnants of the past.
- a. railroad tracks around here are
 - b. railroad's tracks around here is
 - c. railroad tracks around here is
 - d. railroads' tracks around here are.
11. As we walked through the jungle, the usually quiet.
- a. monkeys were
 - b. monkeys was
 - c. monkies were
 - d. monkies was
12. At the news conference, several reporters didn't get clear answers to questions.
- a. theirs
 - b. their
 - c. his and hers
 - d. his and her
13. I have a sister
- a. seven years old
 - b. seven - years - old
 - c. seven - year - old
 - d. seven years olds.
14. Self - esteem is important. It's important for people to like
- a. oneself
 - b. yourself
 - c. him/herself
 - d. themselves

15. What you used in picking a winner in the art contest?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. is the criteria | c. are the criterion |
| b. are the criteria | d. are the crite |

Bài 29 : Điền từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. This apartment cones furnished with only a stove and refrigrator.
2. My uncle is known his generosity.
3. Alice is dressed her warmest clothes today.
4. For the holiday meal, the bowls on the table were filled specicelly prepared foods.
5. People who have been exposed heavy doses of radication may be more sus pectible to certain diseases.
6. By the end of the long trip, the floor of the car was cluttered fank.
7. Mr. Bella my is dis criminated because of this age. When he applies for a job, he gets turned down as soon as they learn he is 61 years old.
8. The boss is so convinced Jean's ability that he's paying her more money than he paid the previous employee.

9. Victor is blessed a good sense of humour, which has helped him get out of some very difficult situations.
10. A: Are you disappointed the color of this room? We could repaint it.
B: I think I'm satisfied It the way it is. What do you think.
11. George washington, the first president of the United States, is remembered his strong leadership during the Revolutionary war.
12. Zoology is more closely related biology than it is to botany.
13. I'm annoyed my boss. He scheduled a meeting for an hour beginning at ten o'clock, the same time I was planning to see a client.
14. As soon as you are done the dictionary, I'd lke to use it.
15. Last month, little Billy was bitlen by a god. Now he's scared every dog he sees.
16. Carol is engaged Larry. Their marriage is planned for May 3.
17. A: Why are you so upset the children?
B: They didn't call me when they missed their school bus, and I got very worried them.
18. Each speaker was limited three minutes.
19. Olga is exhausted. She's tined warking 19 straight hours at her computer but she can't go home until the crisis is over.

Bài 30: Hoàn thành câu bằng cách sử dụng dạng thích hợp của từ in nghiêng.

1. The book **interests** me. It is an book. I am in it.
2. That chemical **irritates** your skin. The chemical is Your skin is
3. The trip **tired** everybody. Everyone was The trip was
4. Ann **boiled** an egg. She took the egg out of the She had a egg for breakfast.
5. The news **upset** us. We were The news was
6. The instructions on the box for assembling the tool **confuse** me. They are I am thoroughly
7. Bob's grades **disappointed** his parents. His grades were His parents were
8. My father often **reassured** me. He was a very person. I always felt when I was around him.
9. I waited for two hours to see the doctor, and It really **frustrated** me. Long waits such as that can be very I was
10. Anna has a noise in her car that **disturbs** her. It is a noise. She is when she hears it.

11. Jessica's arguments **convinced** us. She presented arguments we were
12. The tender love story moved the audience. It was a The audience felt
13. Their behavior **shocked** us. It was behavior. We were
14. The sad movie **depressed** me. It was It was a movie.
15. The unkind teacher's harsh words **humiliated** the student. The student hung his head in shame. The student never forgot that experience.
16. The newspaper account of the new medical discovery **intrigued** me. It was an account. Other people wrote the newspaper to get more information.
17. The poor people who live in shacks south of the city don't have **(run)** water.
18. No one may attend the lecture except **(invite)** guests.
19. The (suggest) remedy for the common cold is to rest and to drink plenty of fluids.
20. Because we have a (write) agreement, our landlord won't be able to raise our rent for two years.
21. After an (exhaust) trip of twelve hours, Jason fell asleep at the dinner table.

22. There are many (stimulate) activities in a large city.
23. The anthropologist recorded the tribe's (speak) language with a small tape recorder.
24. I like to hear the sound of gently (fall) rain.
25. (Freeze) fish is as nutritious as fresh fish. but It doesn't taste quite as good.
26. The (invade) army plundered the villages of food and valuables.
27. Skydiving is a (thrill) experience.
28. Ben's tasteless jokes didn't produce the (intend) effect. Instead, his guests were offended.
29. The professor dispelled the tense atmosphere in the classroom by beginning her lecture with some (amuse) anecdotes.
30. That country is highly industrialized but has very little arable land. Its economy depends upon the export of various (manufacture) goods in exchange for imported agricultural products.
31. When I get home from work, I'm going to take a long, (relax) bath.
32. The scientist reviewed all of his procedures for the experiment after the (expect) results did not occur.

33. When Brenda heard the news of the (approach) hurricane, she bought flashlight batteries, candles, and canned food to prepare for the storm.
34. Bright children have (in quire) minds.
35. The game was played in our stadium. The (visit) team scored the (win) goal in the last seconds of the soccer game. Nevertheless, the (disappoint) fans continued to cheer our team.

Bài 31: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. Whenever we met, Jack avoided *looking* at me.
a. to look b. looking
2. Most people enjoy to different parts of the world.
a. to travel b. traveling
3. Marjority needs another job. Her present company is going out of business.
a. to find b. finding
4. May I change the TV channel, or do you want more of this program.
a. to watch b. watching
5. Joan is considering her major from pre - med studies to psychology.
a. to change b. changing

6. Although Joe slammed on his brakes, he couldn't avoid the small dog that suddenly darted out in front of his car.

a. to hit

b. hit/ing

7. I hope my autobiography before I die. Do you think anyone read it.

a. to write

b. writing

8. Joyce thanked us for them to dinner and said that they wanted to have us over for dinner next week.

a. to invite

b. inviting

9. If you delay your bills, you will only incur more and more interest charges.

a. to pay

b. paying

10. My lawyer advised me not anything further about the accident.

a. to say

b. saying

11. A procrastinator is one who habitually postpones things especially tasks that are unpleasant.

a. to do

b. doing

12. You should plan at the stadium early or you won't be able to get good seats.

a. to arrive

b. arriving

13. My mom asked me up some eggs at the supermarket on my way home from work.
a. to pick b. picking
14. Nobody was offered the house next door, so I think they're going to lower the price.
a. to buy b. buying
15. The high way patrol advises the old route through the city because the interstate highway is under major repairs.
a. to take b. taking
16. Would you mind that apple for me. My arthritis is acting up in my right hand.
a. to peel b. peeling
17. Stop me! I'll get everything finished before I go to bed.
a. to nag b. nagging
18. When the university suggested the tuition again, the student senate protested vigorously.
a. to raise b. raising
19. Are we permitted guests to the ceremony? I'd like to invite my friend to join us.
a. to bring b. bringing
20. The city council agreed the architect's proposed design for a new parking garage.
a. to accept b. accepting

Bài 32: Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng một động từ nguyên thể (*infinitive*)

1. I was glad to get a letter from you.
2. I was relieved to find out that I had passed the exam.
3. Sue is lucky alive after the accident.
4. The soldiers were prepared
5. The children are anxious to the circus.
6. Dick didn't feel like going anywhere. He was content home and a book.
7. The teacher is always willing us.
8. The students are motivated English.
9. Be careful not on the icy sidewalks!
10. Tom was hesitant home alone on the dark street.
11. Sally is afraid home alone.
12. Ann is proud the top student in her class.
13. I was surprised Mr. Yamamoto at the meeting.
14. We were sorry the bad news.

Bài 33: Điền "*too*" hoặc "*very*" để hoàn thành những câu sau một cách thích hợp.

1. The box is very heavy, but I can lift it.
2. John dropped his physics course because it was too difficult for him.
3. I think it's late to get tickets to the concert. I heard they were all sold.
4. It's cold today, but I'm still going to take my daily walk.
5. Our cat is fourteen years old. Now he's old to catch mice in the field across the street.
6. It's dark to see in here. Please turn on the lights.
7. She was ill. Nevertheless, she came to the family reunion.
8. The boys were busy to help me clean out the garage so I did it myself.
9. Learning a second language is difficult, but most of the students are doing well.
10. We enjoyed our dinner at the restaurant last night. It was good.
11. Professor Andrews is always interesting, but I'm tired to go to the lecture tonight.

12. He's young to understand. He'll understand when he's older.
13. The meal was good. I enjoyed every morsel.
14. I'm sleepy to watch the rest of the TV movie. Let me know how it turns out.
15. Sally was running fast for me to keep up with her, so I lagged behind.

Bài 34: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. Instead of about the good news, Torn seemed to be indifferent.
 - a. exciting
 - b. being excited
 - c. to excite
 - d. to be excited
2. The new students hope in many of the school's social activities.
 - a. including
 - b. being included
 - c. to include
 - d. to be included
3. The owner of the building supply doesn't mind his customs discounts when they buy in large quantities.
 - a. giving
 - b. being given
 - c. to give
 - d. to be given
4. Jack got into trouble when he refused his briefcase for the customs officer.
 - a. opening
 - b. being opened
 - c. to open
 - d. to be opened

5. Barbara didn't mention about her progress report at work, but I'm sure she is.
- a. concerning
 - b. being concerned
 - c. to concern
 - d. to be concerned
6. The city parks Department is putting in several miles of new trails because so many people have said that they enjoy on them.
- a. walking
 - b. being walked
 - c. to walk
 - d. to be walked
7. You'd better save some money for a rainy day. You can't count on by your parents every time you get into financial difficulty.
- a. rescuing
 - b. being rescued
 - c. to rescue
 - d. to be rescued
8. Please forgive me. I didn't mean you.
- a. upsetting
 - b. being upset
 - c. to upset
 - d. to be upset
9. I don't remember of the decision to change the company policy on vacations. When was it decided?
- a. telling
 - b. being told
 - c. to tell
 - d. to be told
10. Ms. Drake expects about any revisions to her manuscript before it is printed.
- a. consulting
 - b. being consulted
 - c. to consult
 - d. to be consult

11. Sally gave such a good speech that I couldn't resist loudly. When she finished.
- a. applauding
 - b. being applauded
 - c. to applaud
 - d. to be applauded
12. Tommy admitted the rock through the window.
- a. throwing
 - b. being thrown
 - c. to throw
 - d. to be thrown
13. If you want to develop inner tranquility, you have to stop be every little thing that happens.
- a. bothering
 - b. being bothered
 - c. to bother
 - d. to be bothered
14. Paul really didn't mind by the party to celebrate his fortieth birthday, although he told his friends that they shouldn't have done it.
- a. surprising
 - b. being surprised
 - c. to surprise
 - d. to be surprised
15. Anna hopes to join the private club. She could make important business contacts there.
- a. inviting
 - b. being invited
 - c. to invite
 - d. to be invited

Bài 35: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. I don't appreciate when I'm speaking.
a. interrupting b. being interrupted
2. Avoid your house plants too much water.
a. giving b. being given
3. The mountain climbers are in danger of by an avalanche.
a. killing b. being killed
4. Does Dr. Johnson mind at home If his patients need his help?
a. calling b. being called
5. I'm interested in my communication skills.
a. improving b. being improved
6. Mrs. Gates appreciated breakfast in bed when she wasn't feeling well.
a. serving b. being served
7. Sally's low test scores kept her from to the university.
a. admitting b. being admitted
8. Mr. Miller gave no indication of his mind.
a. changing b. being changed

Bài 36: Sửa những lỗi sau trong đoạn văn sau.

Potatoes are grown in most country. They are one of the most widely grown vegetable in the world. They are very rersatile, they can be prepared in many different way. French fry are popular almost everywhere. Besides frying it, potato can be baked or boiled. The other way people use potatoes is to make potato flour for making bread and another kinds of dishes. It is also possible to make alcoholic bererages from patato. There are still others ways potatoes are used by commercial food processor to make product such as potato chip and freeze - dried potato.

Potato originated in south America, where it were cultivated by the Incas as early as 5000 year ago. It is believed that potatoes were the world first freeze - dried food. Over 4000 years ago the Incas carried his harvested potato up into the mountains and speead them on the ground to freeze overnight. After the sun came up and heated the potatoes the next day, the Incas squeezed the water out of the potatoes by steeping on it. This process were repeated for four or five days until almost all the moisture was gone from the potatoes. The Incas then dried the potatoes and stored it in pot. Some Indians of South America still does this today.

Bài 37: Chọn đáp án đúng

Ví dụ:

I don't get much mail.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. many mail | c. many mails |
| b. much mail | d. much mails |

1. The science classes at this difficult.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. schools are | c. school are |
| b. school is | d. school's is |

2. One of the from Italy.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. student is | c. student are |
| b. students are | d. students is |

3. to support the case against James?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Is there any proof | c. Is there any proofs |
| b. Are there any proof | d. Are there any proofs |

4. You have to pay extra If you take too with you.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. much luggages | c. much luggage |
| b. many luggage | d. many luggage |

Bài 38: Chọn đáp án đúng.

Ví dụ:

Whenever I get engry and upset, I try to take ten deep breaths.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Until | c. Whereas |
| b. Whenever | d. for |

1. Paul brings the money for our lunch, we'll go right down to the cafeteria.
- a. Since c. Now that
b. As soon as d. Until
2. The first time I went swimming in deep water. I sank to the bottom like a rock I've learned to stay afloat. I feel better about the water, but I still can't swim well.
- a. as soon as c. when
b. the first time d. now that
3. It's obvious that neither the workers to fight the new rules.
- a. nor the manager intend
b. intend nor the manager
c. nor the manager intends
d. intend nor the manager intends
4. I heard the telephone ring. I didn't answer it.
- a. Because c. Even though
b. Only if d. So
5. After to 45 minutes of an extremely boring speech, I found myself nodding off.
- a. was listening c. listening
b. listen d. having listen

6. Why did I stay until the end? I am never going to stay and watch a bad movie again! I am in that situation. I'm going to leave the theater immediately.

- a. The next time c. After
- b. Now that d. Until

7. "Why aren't you ready to go?"

"I am ready"

"How can that be? It's freezing outside, you're wearing shorts and a T-shirts".

- a. for c. because
- b. so d. yet

8. Erin likes to swim, jog, and tennis.

- a. plays c. to play
- b. play d. playing

9. Since to a warmer and less humid climate, I've had no trouble with my asthma.

- a. upon moving c. moving
- b. I moving d. I move

10. While to help Tim with his math, I got impatient because he wouldn't pay attention to what I was saying.

- a. I am trying c. I try
- b. having tried d. trying

- 180

17. unprepared for the exam, I felt sure I would get a low score.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. Having | c. Because |
| b. Being | d. Upon |

18. Ever since Ted the bad news, he's been avoiding me.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a. I told | c. telling |
| b. told | d. having told |

19. my daughter reaches the age of sixteen, she will be able to drive.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. Having | c. Once |
| b. Since | d. Because |

20. Matt will enjoy skiing more the next time he goes to the Alps he has had skiing lessons.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. unless | c. now that |
| b. before | d. and |

Bài 39: Viết lại câu sau bắt đầu bằng một từ phủ định.

Ví dụ:

I had hardly stepped out of bed when the phone rang.

→ Hardly had I stepped out of bed when the phone rang.

1. I will never say that again.

→

2. I have scarcely ever enjoyed myself more than I did yesterday.

→

3. She rarely makes a mistake.

→

4. I will never trust him again because he lied to me.

→

5. It is hardly ever possible to get an appointment to see him.

→

6. I seldom skip breakfast.

→

7. I have never known a more generous person than Samantha.

→

Bài 40: Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng một tính từ thích hợp.

1. There is no excuse for lying to your friends.

2. The children are excited their upcoming trip to the zoo.

3. I wasn't aware any problems with the new design.

4. Are you satisfied your accommodation?

5. Cubs are protected danger by the mother bear.
6. Registration for the conference is limited 300 participants.
7. I'm very fond my nieces and nephews.
8. Do you regularly contribute worthwhile causes?
9. We thanked the contributors their donations.
10. The famous actor gladly answers questions that are relevant her work.
11. She does not respond questions about her personal life.
12. I am envious no one.
13. Did Sara apologize lemon juice, water and sugar.
15. Our apartment is finished kitchen appliances, but not a washer and dryer.
16. It's important to believe yourself.
17. Would you be willing to fight your ideas?
18. The spy was involved a dangerous conspiracy.
19. For many people It's difficult to distinguish a dolphin a porpoise.
20. Gandhi was committed nonviolence.

21. He will be remembered throughout the ages his commitment to nonviolence.
22. If you're done your dictionary, could I borrow It for a minute?
23. Usually people will be polite you If you are polite them.
24. Oliver is grateful his parents giving him the opportunity for a good education.
25. Many people are very concerned global warming.
26. It took Natasha almost a year to recover her automobile accident.
27. The driver of the other car was accused reckless driving.
28. I do not agree your political views.
29. I refuse to argue you politics over again.
30. My mother introduced me classical music when I was quite young.
31. Susan took advantage having a roommate from Chile by practicing speaking Spanish with her as often as she could.
32. The president is innocent the charges leveled against him by his political opponents.
33. Under what circumstances, If any, would you be capable killing another human being?

34. There is no substitute good home cooking.
35. Showing that he was faithful his campaign promises the governor approved the building of new schools.
36. After studying the evidence, I am convinced his innocence.
37. So you subscribe the theory that the universe began as a Big Bang?
38. I'd like to get high - paying - job, but I'm not qualified much of anything. Maybe I'd better go back to school.
39. If you need me, I'll be there. You can count me.
40. The brave fire fighter rescued two small children a burning building.
41. A locked gate prevented us entering the park.
42. The bride wore white, and the bride maids were dressed yellow silk.
43. Mr. Field's office is cluttered stacks and stacks of paper.
44. New computers are equipped all sorts of things I don't understand and never use.
45. Professor Armsley was invited to participate a panel discussion on the role of business in protecting the environment.

46. Would you approve a law allowing 13 years old to drive?
47. I myself would be opposed such a law.
48. Olga's heart was filled happiness on her wedding day.
49. Please don't be upset me. I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.
50. Would you be interested joining a hiking club?
51. I know little about the ancient Greek philosophers. I'm not acquainted the works of plato.
52. Anna, who works twelve - hour days, is dedicated her rerseach into possible cures for cancer.
53. While we're all hoping better weather, we don't expect it.
54. The nightly news on TV exposes watches acts of violence that leave them fearful and horrifield.
55. Sam can't keep any secrets his wife. Sometimes he even feels that she knows what he's thinking.
56. My uncle stopped my cousin marrying the man she loves.
57. Larry started with one small store and now has twenty stores. He has succeeded business.

58. Are you complaining the neighbors' children again? Maybe we should move to another department.
59. Are you related anyone famous?
60. Mr. Adams tried to hide his gambling losses his wife, but she found out.
61. Would you vote a woman to lead your country?
62. Stop staring me! What are you doing? Is something wrong.
63. Mrs. Jefferson is known her sharp intellect.
64. I look forward meeting your parents.
65. The city of Kigali is located Ruwanda.
66. This sentence consists six words.
67. We are blessed three healthy, happy, rambunctious children.
68. If you can't depend your family to help you in times of trouble, who can you rely?
69. Don't blame other people your own failures in life.
70. We have a date for tomorrow evening. You haven't forgotten it, have you?
71. I think It's important to become familiar cultures and customs different from our own.

72. We barely escaped the war - torn country with our lives.
73. Do you believe that children should never be allowed to argue adults anything?
74. Your doctor can provide you information about any health concerns you might have. Be sure to ask questions.
75. Some countries try to prohibit their citizens traveling abroad.
76. My boss demanded to know why I was absent work last Friday.
77. My neighbor takes care my two children while I'm at work.
78. At first. It was hard to leave my children with a babysitter but now I'm used it.
79. As a last resort, I covered my face a scary to keep the files away.
80. I applied several companies positions in their accounting department.
81. Please forgive me not getting back to you sooner.
82. Who is responsible ordering supplies in the mailroom?
83. We arrived Paris around noon, but we didn't arrive our friends' apartment until well after three.

84. I'm not accustomed a rinking coffee. I'm a tea drinker.
85. Siblings are often jealous each other, but these jealousies usually decrease as the children mature.
86. I'm exhausted all the hard work of the past week.
87. Would you object watching a different station for the news tonight?
88. Please be patient me. I'm trying very hard to understand what you're saying, but your meaning isn't clear to me yet.
89. It is good to be pleased ourselves and proud ourselves when we have done a good job.

PHẦN BÀI: phrasal verbs

Bài 1:

- 1.. A: Where did you grow up?
B: In Seatle, Washington.
2. A: I'm trying to find yesterday's newspaper.
Have you seen it?
B: I'm afraid I threw it I thought you had finished reading it.

3. A: Don't forget to turn the lights before
you go to bed.

B: I won't

4. A: I have a car, so I can drive us to the festival

B: Good

A: What time should I pick you?

B: Any time after five would be fine.

5. A: We couldn't see the show at the outdoor
theater last night.

B: Why not?

A: It was called on account of rain.

B: Did you get a raincoat?

6. A: Thomas looks sad.

B: I think he misses his girlfriend. Let's try to
cheer him

7. A: I would like to check this book What
should I do?

B: Take the book to the circulation desk and give
the librarian your student I. D.

8. A: What brought your decision to quit
your present job?

B: I was offered a better job.

9. A: How many people showed for the
meeting yesterday?

B: About twenty.

10. A: How was your vacation?

B: I had a great time.

A: When did you get home?

B: A couple of days ago. I had planned to stay a little longer, but I ran money.

Bài 2:

1. A: When do we have to turn our assignments?

B: They're due next Tuesday.

2. A: How does this tape recorder work?

B: Push this button to turn it, and push that button to shut it.

3. A: May I borrow your dictionary?

B: Sure. But please be sure to put it on the shelf. When you're finished.

4. A: I'm going to be in your neighborhood tomorrow.

B: Oh? If you have time, why don't you drop to see us?

5. A: Look! A car is coming!

6. A: I got very irritated at one of my dinner guests last night.

B: Why

A: There was an ashtray on the table, but she put her cigarette on one of my good plates!

7. A: I need to talk to Karen.

B: Why don't you call her? She's probably at home now.

8. A: Oh - oh. I made a mistake on the check I just wrote.

B: Don't try to correct the mistake. Just tear the check and throw it

9. A: Are you here to apply for a job?

B: Yes

A: Here is an application form. Fill it and then give it to me. When you are finished.

10. A: Look. There's Mike.

B: Where?

A: At the other end of the block, walking toward the administration building. If we run, we can catch with him.

11. A: Is your roommate here?

B: She decided to come to the party after all. Have you ever met her.

A: No, but I'd like to.

B: She's the one standing over there by the far window. She has a blue dress Come on. I'll introduce you.

12. A: Do you have a date for Saturday night?

B: Yes, Jim Brock asked me We're going bowling.

Bài 3:

1. A: I think we should increase the membership dues from one dollar or two.

B: That might solve some of our financial problems. Why don't you bring that at the next meeting?

2. A: Did you hard your composition?

B: No. I didn't like it. so I decided to do it

3. A: What time did you get this morning?

B: I slept late. I didn't drag myself out of bed until after nine.

4. A: What's the baby's name?

B: Helen. She was named her paternal grandmother.

5. A: I need to get more exercise.

B: Why don't you take tennis?

6. A: You can't go in there.

B: Why not?

A: Look at that sign. It says, "keep
No trespassing?"

7. A: I can't reach Fred. There's a busy signal.

B: Then hang and try again later.

8. A: The radio is too loud. Would you mind If I turned it a little.

B: No

9. A: I can't hear the radio. Could you turn it a little?

B: Sure

10. A: What are you doing Saturday night, Bob?

B: I'm taking Virginia for dinner and a show.

Bài 4:

1. A: Omar, would you please pass these papers to the rest of the class.

B: I'd be happy to.

2. A: When are we expected to be at the hotel?

B: According to our reservation, we are supposed to check the hotel before 6 p.m. Monday and check before noon Tuesday

3. A: How do you get with your roommate?

B: Fine. He's a nice guy.

4. A: Thanks for the ride. I appreciate it.

B: Where should I drop you?

A: The next corner would be fine.

5. A: I'm going to be out of town for a couple of days. Would you mind looking my cat?
B: Not at all. I'd be happy to. Just tell me what I'm supposed to do.
6. A: I think I'm going to turn now. Good night.
B: Night. See you in the morning. Sleep well.
7. A: Don't you think It's hot in here?
B: No especially. If you're hot, why don't you take your sweater?
8. A: How do you spell "occasionally"?
B: I'm not sure. You'd better look it in your dictionary.
9. A: How much lettuce should we get?
B: I think we could use two heads. Pick two that feel fresh and firm.
10. A: Why are you sniffing?
B: I had a cold last week, and I can't seem to get it.

Bài 5:

1. A: Are you ready to leave?
B: Almost. I'll be ready to go just as soon as I get putting the clean dishes away.

2. A: I'm going crazy! I've been trying to solve this math problem for the last hour, and I still can't get it.

B: Why don't you give for a while? Take a break and then go back to it.

3. A: I hear you had a frightening experience yesterday. What happened.

B: Ed suddenly got dizzy and then passed
. I tried to revive him, but he was out cold.
Luckily there was a doctor in the building.

4. A: What happened when the pilot of the plane passed out during the flight?

B: The co-pilot took

5. A: Cindy is only three. She likes to play with the older kids, but when they're running and playing, she can't keep with them.

B: Does she mind?

A: She doesn't seem to.

6. A: I made a mistake in my composition. What should I do.

B: Since It's an in-class composition, just cross it
.....

7. A: I need my dictionary, but I lent it to Jose.

B: Why don't you get it from him?

8. A: I wish the teacher wouldn't call me in class.
B: Why not?
A: I get nervous
B: I don't know.
9. A: I took a plane from Atlanta to Miami. I got the plane in Atlanta. I got the plane in Miami.
10. A: It was a snowy winter day, but I still had to drive to work. First I got the car to start the engine. Then I got of the car to scrape the snow and ice from the windows.
11. A: Last year I took a train trip. I got the train in Chicago. I got the train in Des Moines.
12. A: Phyllis takes the bus to work. She gets the bus at Lindbergh Boulevard and gets the bus about two blocks from her office on Tower street.

Bài 6:

1. A: Why don't we try to call the O'Briens sometime this weekend? We haven't seen them for a long time.
B: Good Idea. I'd like to see them again.
2. A: Did you go your paper carefully before you handed it
B: Yes. I looked it carefully.

3. A: Do you believe his story about being late because he had
B: No. I think he made it
4. A: Could you pick a newspaper on your way from work tonight?
B: Sure
5. A: Did you hear the bad news?
B: About what?
A: Gary's grandmother passed Gary went home to be with his family and attend the funeral.
6. A: I like your new shoes.
B: Thanks. I had to try almost a dozen pairs before I decided to get these.
7. A: Have you decided to accept that new job?
B: Not yet. I'm still thinking it
8. A: I'm tired. I wish I could get of going to the meeting tonight.
B: Do you have to go?
9. A: Why hasn't Mary been in class for the last two weeks?
B: She dropped school.
10. A: What time does your plane take?
B: 10:40
A: How long does the flight take?
B: I think we get around 12:30.

11. A: Do you like living in the dorm?

B: It's okay. I've learned to put with all the noise.

12. A: What brought your decision to quit your job?

B: I couldn't get my boss.

Bài 7:

1. A: Guess who I ran today as I was walking across campus.

B: Who?

A: Ann

B: You've kidding!

2. A: There will be a test on Chapters Eight and Nine next Friday.

B: (groan) Couldn't you put it until Monday?

3. A: You'd better put your coat before you leave. It's chilly out.

B: What's the temperature.

4. A: I smell something burning in the kitchen. Can I call you in a minute?

B: I Sure. I hope your dinner hasn't burned.

A: So do I! Bye

B: Good - bye

5. A: I think that If I learn enough vocabulary I won't have any trouble in using English.

B: That's not necessarily so. I'd like to point that language consists of much more than just vocabulary.

6. A: One billion seconds ago, World war II was being fought. One billion minutes ago, Jesus Christ was living. One billion hours ago the human race had not yet discovered agriculture.

B: How did you figure that?

A: I didn't. I came that information while I was reading the newspaper

7. A: Your children clrtainly love the outdoors.

B: Yes, they do. We brought them to appreciate nature.

8. A: What forms do I have to fill out to change my tourist visa to a student visa?

B: I don't know, but I'll look it first thing tomorrow and try to find I'll let you know.

9. A: How long were you in the hospital?

B: About a week. But I've missed almost two weeks of classes.

A: It's going to be hard for you to make all the work you've missed, isn't it?

10. A: Would you mind turning the light?

B: Not at all.

Bài 41: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. Children often have far more than their elders.
a. knowledge c. idea
b. sense d. thought
2. Theatrical make - up and artificial blood had been used to make the injuries look
a. ideal c. realistic
b. imaginary d. unreal
3. The child suddenly sat up and a doctor asked him to comment his death.
a. in c. to
b. on d. for
4. Doctors and nurses remained above the ground while police patrolled the streets anyone tried to leave the shelters too soon.
a. incase c. although
b. despite d. for
5. The child was supposed
a. being dead c. to be dead
b. be dead d. dead
6. The Great St Bernard pass Switzerland to Italy.
a. communicates c. joins
b. connects d. links

7. a tunnel has been built through the mountains the pass is large dangerous.
- a. In spite of c. Now that
b. Although d. Now
8. Each year the dogs are still sent out into the snow whenever a traveller is in
- a. hardship c. suffering
b. sorrow d. difficulty
9. As there are so many people about, the dogs have to be kept in a special
- a. cage c. enclosure
b. box d. space
10. The dogs have greater freedom, too, they are allowed to wander outside their enclosure.
- a. still c. still
b. for d. though
11. The only regular visitors to the monastery in winter are of skiers who go there at Christmas and Easter.
- a. Flocks c. herds
b. parties d. swarms
12. By now, a rocket will have set off on its to Mars.
- a. 35 million mile trip c. 35 million mile trip
b. 35 million miles trip d. 35 millions mile trip

13. Any pictures that are taken will provide information about the marking on its surface which, nearly 100 years ago, the astronomer Schiaparelli, thought

- a. being canals c. be canals
- b. to be canals d. have been canals.

14. An interesting suggestion for measuring the atmosphere around Mars has been

- a. put forward c. put forth
- b. put on d. put away

15. Only when a great deal more information has been obtained to plan a manned trip to Mars.

- a. It will be possible c. will it be possible
- b. did we succeed d. was it possible

16. The landing on Mars can only be attempted when scientists have learnt a lot more about the atmosphere that

- a. will surround c. surrounds
- b. has surround d. surrounded

17. Below, the captain realized that the ship was sinking rapidly.

- a. to his horror c. for his horror
- b. in his horror d. with his horror

18. As the ship was sinking, the captain insisted that every passenger
- a. leaves the ship immediately
 - b. to leave the ship immediately
 - c. had to leave the ship immediately
 - d. leave the ship immediately.

Bài 42: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. Uncle Henry always his shoulders and leaves Whenever Aunt Jean is angry.
- a. shrugs
 - b. soaks
 - c. soars
 - d. averts
2. My driving licence will in November, 1997.
- a. explore
 - b. export
 - c. expire
 - d. exemplify
3. When I reach the station, the train was leaving as
- a. listed
 - b. expose
 - c. arranged
 - d. export
4. You are not supposed to such a little girl by making her work for 50 cents an hour.
- a. exploit
 - b. expose
 - c. expend
 - d. export

5. The sale is in the lawyer's office.
- a. transferred c. transacted
 - b. transmuted d. transcended
6. The traffic court issued a to arrest Mr. Brown for his speeding on highway 10.
- a. deputy c. wary
 - b. warrant d. warranty
7. The moment of the children would the old toys and buy new ones.
- a. distract c. disrupt
 - b. discard d. diavoid
8. The woman was trying to make the fruit cakes, but she had no
- a. specimens c. ingredients
 - b. merchandise d. recipients
9. The evenings here are too cool to be comfortable, they are really quite
- a. cheerful c. chilly
 - b. steady d. wary
10. Please fasten the gate or the dog will go
- a. astray c. asunder
 - b. convey d. converge

11. Gloria is an exceptional teacher, a
prolific writer and business woman
- a. together with
 - b. moreover she
 - c. and she is also
 - d. including
12. He was haunted by the thought of returning to
the neighbourhood.
- a. he had been raised
 - b. where he had been raised
 - c. in which he had been raised
 - d. he had been raised in it.
13. When the temperature of an aquarium
fluctuates too much, likely to be
affected by an illness known as ick.
- a. and fish are
 - b. fish they are
 - c. fish which are
 - d. fish are
14. killer bees attack in large groups,
stinging the victim so many times and so
ferociously that there is little hope for survival.
- a. Comparing the docile honeybee
 - b. A docile honeybee compared with
 - c. Compared to the docile honeybee
 - d. Comparison of the docile honeybee.

15. Bill Wilson. founded Alcoholics Anonymous completely by accident, as he was simply trying to find a way to alleviate his own problems with alcoholism.
- a. a stockbroker
 - b. whose stockbroker
 - c. a stockbroker
 - d. because he was a stockbroker, he
16. The immune system of a person afflicted with AIDS the ability to attack diseases that invade the body.
- a. without
 - b. minus
 - c. lacks
 - d. has not
17. Pure / naphtha is highly explosive if to an open flame.
- a. It exposed
 - b. exposed
 - c. expose it
 - d. 25 it exposed
18. Most Americans don't object them by their first names.
- a. that I call
 - b. to my calling
 - c. for calling
 - d. that I am call
19. All of the people at AAME conference are
- a. Mathematic teacher
 - b. Mathematics teachers
 - c. Mathematic is teacher
 - d. Mathematic's teacher

20. Java Man, who lived before the first Ice Age. is the first manlike animal.
- a. It is generally believed that.
 - b. Generally believed it is.
 - c. Believed generally is
 - d. That is generally believed.

Bài 43: Điền một từ vào chỗ trống.

Someone knocked on my door one night when I was reading. I opened the door and came face to (1)..... with a strange man. He was (2)..... a pair of black spectacles and a tuxedo (3)..... was rather unusual, especially in this warm climate. In his (4)..... he held a cane. It occurred (5)..... me that I had seen this man before I could not recall when or where.

"Can I help you" I asked him.

The man didn't answer, but pointed his cane in the (6)..... of the back yard. When I refused to let him (7), he took off his spectacles and glared at me. Held by a strange force, I could not move. He wasted no time in walking straight to the back yard. As he passed me, I (8) a cold chill envelop me. It was very strange (9) before in my life had I encountered a person with such power over me. A sudden impulse to scream came (10) me, but no (11) came out of my mouth. When I (12)..... to scream.

The man suddenly reappeared, carrying a small white box. As he vanished, I realized who he was. He was the previous owner of this house who had died several years (13)..... Rumour had (14)..... that he buried the ashes of his wife in a box in the back yard I shuddered (15) the thought. That was my only encounter with the dead.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation: Từ viết tắt.

Từ viết tắt được sử dụng nhiều trong tiếng Anh nói và trong báo chí, để hiểu biết thêm về những từ viết tắt trong tiếng Anh các em có thể làm những bài tập sau:

Bài 1. Điền đúng những từ trong cột sau vào các câu sau:

AA	M15	M4	oz	R4
BBC	OHMS	NSPCC	c/o	Esq
C of E	BA	RSPCA	ft	
ITV	BR	in	eb	

- a. Non - commercial radio and television in Britain is controlled by the
- b. The investigates cases of cruelty to children

- c. The protects and cares for animals.
- d. The is the biggest organization for motorists in Britain.
- e. If asked which church they belonged to, most English people would say
- f. is the main British state security organization, responsible for acting against foreign espionage.
- g. operates the railway system in Britain.
- h. Letters from government offices usually have the initials on the envelopes.
- i. The first degree in an arts subject from a British university is the
- j. The runs from London to the south west of England.
- k. Most people enjoy watching the commercials (advertisement) between programmes.
- e. The weight of the parcel was 3 10
- m. The length of the room is 22 6
- n. John M Carter,
 Mr and Mrs R. Waters,
 21 Feltham
 London SW6

AA	: Automobile Association
BA	: Bachelor of Arts.
BBC	: British Broadcasting Corporation.
BR	: British Rail.
c/o	: care of
C of E	: Church of England.
Esq	: Esquire (formal title for a man used in addresses)
ft	: foot / feet (1ft = 0.3048m)
in	: inch (es) (1in = 2.54cm)
ITV	: Independent Television
M4	: Motorway No 4.
M15	: Military Intelligence Department No 5.
NSPCC	: National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children.
OHMS	: on her Majesty's Service.
oz	: ounce (s) (102 = 28. 35g).
RSPCA	: Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Rd	: Road
lb	: pound (s) (1lb = 0,454 kg)

Bài 2:

- CIA : Central Intelligence Agency.
- FBI : Federal Bureau of Investigation
- KGB : Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti
- OPEC : Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- UK : United Kingdom
- UN : United Nations
- USA : United States of America.
- USSR : Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- a. The was setup in 1945 to keep world peace and help international cooperation.
- b. The is often called the Common Market.
- c. Most countries which export oil belong to
- d. The is responsible for state security in the Soviet Union.
- e. The American works, normally secretly, to collect information about the countries.
- f. is a military alliance of the USA, Canada and most West European countries, Greece and Turkey.
- g. The investigates crime in America.

- h. There are fifty states in the
- i. Moscow is the capital of the
- j. The consists of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wales) and Northern Ireland.

Bài 3: Chọn từ đúng điền vào câu sau:

No	PTO	P/S	v	Bros	RSVP
AD	°F	St	BC	°C	NB

- a. I didn't know anything was written on the other side of the page. Why didn't you write at the bottom.
- b. International football. England Spain.
- c. The address of the firm was written as, Johnson, 82 East Dock Lodon E5!
- d. The Roman general, Julius caesar, came to Britain over. 2,000 years ago in 55
- e. Candidates in this exam must answer question one and any two others
Answers must be written in pen, not pencil.
- f. The summer temperature in Britain rises to about 80, that about 27
- g. That house is more than 100 years old. It has '.....1877' on the wall.
- h. That wedding invitation had written on it, so I replied at once.

- i. After finishing the letter to his parents, he thought for a moment and then added
'Please send more money'.

BC	: Before Christ
AD	: Anno Domini (in the year of our lord)
Bros	: Brothers
PTO	: Please turn over.
RSVP	: R <i>esponde</i> <i>silv</i> ous <i>plait</i> (please reply)
°C	: Degrees Celsius or centigrade
°F	: Degrees Fahrenheit
NB	: Nota Bene (note carefully)
No	: Number
P/S	: Postscript
st	: Street
v	: Versus (against)

Bài 44: Điền giới từ thích hợp vào câu sau:

1. No one enjoys being debt.
2. There's so much offer, you hardly
 ^{can} know what to choose.
3. She twisted her ankle and was
 terrible pain.
4. The Went warths have sold their business
 a huge profit.
5. average there are more than a
 hundred fatal accidents each year.

6. Do you mind If I pay cheque?
7. Apparently, you have to apply for a visa person.
8. I never worry when I have to be in the house my own.
9. We haven't dealt with your application yet, but It is hand.
10. The police will have to get into the building force If necessary.
11. My car's your disposal any time you'd like to use it.
12. Has there been much news the time we've been away?
13. We didn't realize what was happening first.
14. There's a dramatic scene the beginning of the film.
15. You have to write an account of the accident detail.
16. Never overtake when doubt.
17. We couldn't get past because there was a broken- down truck our way.
18. We had to ask for directions several times our way here.
19. You're allowed to have these goods approval for ten days.

20. How long have you been this diet?
21. You should play according the rules.
22. They're rarely seen public these days.
23. We're a lot to know what to do next.
24. Let me tell you the news brief.
25. I think I've dialled the wrong number
mistake.
26. It's really her credit that her children
have done so well.
27. Please write out your name full.
28. Please try not to be late future.
29. There's no place earth that isn't affected
by pollution.
30. It's his aim life to be a millionaire by the
time he's 21.
31. I'll be visiting the USA the very first
time.
32. Are these books arranged any kind of
order?
33. You can be sure I didn't knock the teapot over
..... purpose!
34. I'm afraid you can't speak to her now, she's
..... conference.
35. He's leave at the moment but will be
returning to his regiment next week.

36. They're throwing a party our honour.
37. What's the biggest dam the world?
38. Don't answer the phone any account.
39. We'd like to present you with this watch
 behalf of the company.
40. Mrs Willis is away business at the
 moment.

Bài 45: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. Giving money to charity is an act of
 a. altruism b. selfishness
 c. poverty d. niggardliness
2. The condition of the prisoners was
 when the warden gave them color television sets
 and keys to their cells.
 a. downgraded b. ameliorated
 c. worsened d. quickened
3. I suggested that Bert pay for my lunch as well as
 for his own and to my surprise, he was

 a. friendly b. hospitable
 c. amenable d. applicable
4. The at the local club include a swimming
 pool, a golf course, and a fallout shelter.
 a. shortage b. success
 c. disadvantages d. amenities

5. The rebels returned home under a general
- a. carelessness b. amnesty
c. will d. volition
6. Ed's teacher said that his term paper was she said that it was a shapeless and disorganized as a cloud.
- a. neutral b. astute
c. amosphous d. acute
7. The monarchy is seen by some as an in present day society.
- a. axiom b. antiphathy
c. allusion d. anachronism
8. The country fell into a state of after the rebels kidnapped the president and locked the legislature inside the Capital.
- a. anarchy b. anomaly
c. audacity d. abstinence
9. I fell towards bananas wrapped in ham I do not want them
- a. ostentatious b. antipathy
c. explicit d. placid
10. Erin is the of Erika. Erin is bright and beautiful. Eritka is dull and plain.
- a. poison b. adversity
c. anger d. antithesis

11. In a Borschach test, the subject describes
sees in a series of inkplots.
a. that he or she b. he or she
c. seeing he or she d. what he or she
12. rain at all falls in the dry season in
the several regions of Africa.
a. Not b. Without
c. No d. Neither
13. was made of minulte particles called
corpuscles was believed by scientists.
a. started b. starting
c. a start d. to start
14. Regular radio broadcasting to inform and
entertain the general public in 1920s.
a. there is b starting
c. a start d. to start
15. A desert is described as a region an
average of less than ten inches of rain fall in a
year.
a. there is b. which has
c. in which is d. in which
16. The tails of comets generally point away from
the sun the comet is approaching the
sun or receding.
a. either b. whether
c. and If c. both

17. The pownee Indians regarded corn sacred gift. and many of their religious ceremonies are centered around this crop.
- a. as being b. since a
c. as a d. like being
18. Tears not only foreign substances from the eyes, but also contain chemicals that fight many common pathogens.
- a. for washing b. are washing
c. washing d. wash
19. The first American a professional sculptor was a woman, Patience Lovell Wright.
- a. she became as b. became
c. to become d. who she become
20. forms of life, the most varied are the insect.
- a. All are b. All
c. They are all d. of all

Bài 46: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống:

\$5,000 bank (1) in the City.

There was a bank robbery in Central London yesterday. Just before closing time yesterday, a man (2)..... the Butcher street Branch of the National Westminster Bank. He was (3) a shotgun and (4) a stocking mask (5)..... his head. There were only a (6)

at the time. He made them (7) on the floor, and forced the carrier to put the (8) in a sack. As he was leaving, the security guard is now in St. Partrick's (11) Surgeons are trying to (12)..... his life. Last night the police a man in South London. He is now helping the police with their (13)

Bài 47: Viết lại câu nghĩa không đổi.

1. Temperature is measured by a thermometer.
→ A thermometer
2. Mr. Baker mended the washing machine for me.
→ I had
3. To get the 40% discount, you must buy all twelve books at the same time.
→ You can only
4. "Will ever find a job"? Tim said to himself.
→ Tome wondered
5. Please don't smoke in the conference hall.
→ I'd rather

Bài 48: Chọn một đáp án đúng.

1. The new manager explained to the staff that she hoped to new procedures to save time and money.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. manufacture | b. establish |
| c. control | d. restore |

2. There is a fault at our television station. Please do not your set.

a. adjust

b. change

c. repair

d. switch

3. When he retired from his job the director
..... him with a clock.

a. offered

b. pleased

c. satisfied

d. presented

4. He had to leave his family when he went abroad to work.

a. at a loss

b. out

c. behind

d. at all costs

5. When I went to talk to the manage, he told me he could only me a few minutes.

a. provide

b. hear

c. let

d. spare

6. goes the bus, now we will have to walk!

a. There

b. On time

c. At once

d. Early

7. The meal was excellent, the pears were particularly.

a. flavoured

b. delicious

c. tasteful

d. desirable

8. He was an writer because he persuaded many people to see the truth of his ideas.
- a. ordinary
 - b. unlimited
 - c. accurate
 - d. acute
9. The sheep assistant was helpful, but she felt he could have given her more advice.
- a. entirely
 - b. exactly
 - c. quite
 - d. totally
10. Worker who do not obey the safety regulations will be immediately.
- a. dismissed
 - b. refused
 - c. disappered
 - d. rejected
11. exception of institutions controlled by church, municipal or private corporations, Latin American Universities are regulated by federal laws.
- a. By
 - b. For
 - c. With
 - d. To
12., Harry S. Truman was the thirty - third president of America.
- a. He was born and raised in Missouri
 - b. Born and raised in Missouri
 - c. Because he was born and raised in Missouri.
 - d. That he was born and raised in Missouri.

13. Racial Violence erupted throughout the United States Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in April 1968.

- a. when
- b. during
- c. each time that
- d. then

14. is called erosion.

- a. The wearing away of land
- b. When land wears away
- c. Land which wears away
- d. Wearing away land.

15., they continue to overeat and to eat the wrong food.

- a. However many overweight people realize that they are threatening their health.
- b. Many over-weight people realizing that they are threatening their health.
- c. Because of the fact that many overweight people realize that they are threatening their health.
- d. Eventhough many overweight people realize that they are threatening their health.

16., we drove the horses into the stable.

- a. Aware that a tornado were brewing.
- b. Because a tornado - brewing
- c. Although a tornado was brewing
- d. A tornado was brewing.

- Bài 49: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.**

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grapes (3) are mostly used to make wine. When they are first planted, the Vines take about four years to mature. After they mature, grapes can be (4) from the Vines every year. The Vines are (5) for about twenty years. Workers are employed to harvest the grapes by hand. The Grapes are then brought to the winery where they are washed and (6) to obtain the juice.

The juice is (7) in large barrels. Yeast is added to the juice and the mixture is left to ferment for several weeks. Wine is (8) from the fermentation of grape juice.

Wine may be of two types: red wine or white wine. Red wine is made from grapes whose skins have been (9) The wine is then bottled and labelled before being (10) to countries all around the world.

Bài 50: Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống:

1. It's very nice you to let me use your car. Thank you very much.
2. Why are you always so rude your parents? Can't you be nice them?
3. It wasn't very polite him to leave without saying thank you.
4. I can't understand people who are cruel animals.

5. Why do you always get so annoyed
little things?
6. The people next door are annoyed us
..... making so much noise last night.
7. We enjoyed our holiday but we were rather
disappointed the hotel.
8. I was surprised the way he behaved.
It was quite out of character.
9. She doesn't often go out at night. She's afraid
..... the dark.
10. I've been trying to learn Spanish but I'm not
very satisfied my progress.
11. Jill starts her new job on Monday. She's quite
excited it.
12. I was shocked what you said. You
should be ashamed yourself.
13. Did you know that Linda is engaged
a friend of mine?
14. I had never seen so many people before. I was
astonished the crowd.
15. Bill has been doing the same job for too long.
He's bored it.
16. These days everybody is aware the
dangers of smoking.
17. Are you still upset what I said to you
yesterday?

18. She's quite nice but I wouldn't like to be married her.
19. Mr. Davids spends a lot of time gardening. His garden is very well - kept and he is very proud it.
20. Linda is married an American.
21. Are you excited going on holiday next week?
22. Are you disappointed your examination results?
23. I'd rather not go to an Indian restaurant. I'm not very keen Indian food.
24. Ann's very fond her younger brother.
25. This part of town is always very lively at night. It's usually crowded people.
26. In the cupboard I found a box full old letters.
27. I felt sorry the children when we went on holiday. It rained everyday and they had to spend most of the time indoors.
28. He said he was sorry the situation but that there was nothing he could do.
29. Britain certainly isn't famous its food.
30. They looked bored. I don't think they were interested what I was saying.

31. That man's very honest. He isn't capable telling a lie.
32. The man we interviewed for the job was quite intelligent but we weren't very impressed his appearance.
33. Travelling is great at first but you get tire it after a while.
34. Do you know any one who might be interested buying an old car.
35. Our house is similar theirs. I think ours is a bit larger.
36. Bill and I come from the same town but my accent is different his.
37. The police are responsible maintaining law and order.
38. We're short staff in our office at the moment. There aren't enough people to do the work that has to be done.
39. I'm sorry the smell in this room. It's just been painted.

Bài 51: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. Andrew Carnegie the use on the Bessemer process.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. colonized | b. explored |
| c. pioneered | d. settled |

2. About a third of Americans suffer from insomnia.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. occasional | b. particular |
| c. fragmentary | d. periodic |

3. In animal communication, is often substituted for sound as a main form of language.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. perfume | b. odor |
| c. aroma | d. awareness |

4. The noise of labour saving appliances can cause and tension.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a. anger | b. soreness |
| c. irritability | d. itching |

5. Animal tissues are soft and pliable plants tend to retain their form to a much greater degree.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. since | b. in as much as |
| c. while in fact | d. whereas |

6. Christopher Colombus was the first person to under the patronage of Queen Isabella of Spain.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. navigate | b. explore |
| c. work | d. circumvent |

7. Neanderthal man was not different in physical structure from modern man.
- a. drastically
 - b. extravagantly
 - c. violently
 - d. memorably
8. The government a heavy excise tax on tobacco and alcohol.
- a. supports
 - b. levels
 - c. promotes
 - d. bans
9. The principal the student on his outstanding display of leadership.
- a. alluded
 - b. scolded
 - c. reprimanded
 - d. congratulated
10. Water waves are by the action of the wind.
- a. designed
 - b. generated
 - c. born
 - d. delivered
11. Tommy was one
- a. of the happy child of his class
 - b. of the happiest child of the class.
 - c. child who was the happiest of all the class
 - d. of the happiest children in the class.
12. he began to make friends more easily.
- a. Having entered school in the new city. It was found.
 - b. After entering the new school.

- c. When he had been entering the new school
 - d. Upon entering into the new school.
13. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of marijuana because
- a. It grows very carelessly.
 - b. of its growth without attention.
 - c. it grows well with little care.
 - d. It doesn't care much to grow.
14. The fact that space exploration has increased dramatically in the past thirty years
- a. Is an evidence of us wanting to know more of our solar system.
 - b. Indicates that we are very eager to learn all we can about our solar system.
 - c. How we want to learn more about the solar system.
 - d. Is pointing to evidence of our intention to know a lot more about what is called our solar system.
15. Many of the current international problems we are now facing.
- a. Linguistic incompetencies.
 - b. Are the result of misunderstanding.
 - c. Are because of lot understanding themselves.
 - d. Lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other.

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Bài 52: Chọn hai từ trong hai cột để hoàn thành câu.

absolutely	cheap	damaged
completely	fully	planned
extremely	slightly	ill
badly	sorry	insured
seriously	enormous	quite
unusually	changed	

1. I thought the restaurant would be expensive but
It was reasonably cheap.
2. George's mother is in hospital.
3. The fire destroyed our house but luckily we were
.....
4. What a big house! It's
5. It was not a serious accident. The car was only
.....
6. A lot of things went wrong during our holiday,
because it was
7. The children are normally very lively but they're
..... today.
8. When I returned home after 200 years,
everything had
9. I'm about losing your book. I'll buy
you another one.

Bài 53: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. After the the gang made their getaway in a stolen car.
a. hold - up b. write - up
c. break - up d. pick - up
2. I'm glad to choose this part of town to live in. It's such a pleasant.
a. environment b. proximity
c. neighbourhood d. surroundings
3. Could I you in joining the women's guild?
a. advise b. interest
c. persuade d. suggest
4. I can't quite remember his name, but It's
a. in hand b. at heart
c. on the tip of my tongue d. in the flesh
5. Alcoholic drinks have a effect on many people.
a. sedate b. sedentary
c. sedimentary d. sedative
6. The pasage from the throat to the brondial tubes, through which air reaches the lungs, is referred to as the
a. skull b. spine
c. windspine d. disc

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13. Some people find it surprising his carrer as an actor in California.
- a. When Ronald Reagan began.
 - b. Ronald Reagan began
 - c. That Ronald Reagan began
 - d. To know Ronald Reagan.
14. The travels of Marco Polo in twenty century would not have been so well known for the book the wrote while in jail.
- a. It not have been b. is not been
 - c. had it not been d. has not been
15. It is a sign falt when the leaves on the trees begin to change color.
- a. for b. at c. to d. of
16. Bigamy is a situation in which a man two women at the same time.
- a. marries to b. is marry to
 - c. is married to d. married
17. Ludwig Beethoven is considered one of the greatest composers
- a. who ever lived b. he lived
 - c. when living d. while he lived
18. Rotation refers to the turning of the earth to the movement around the sun.
- a. besides revolution b. revolution refers
 - c. and revolution d. while revolution referring.

19. There are several means latitude and longitude.
- a. can determine
 - b. to determine
 - c. by them can be determined
 - d. we use them to determine.
20. Especially important to many people
- a. there is legislation against pollution
 - b. is legislation against pollution
 - c. it is legislation against pollution
 - d. legislation against pollution is.

Bài 54: Viết lại câu không đổi nghĩa. Sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn nhất.

1. I've never seen such a boring film.
→ That's the
2. He's never heard such a funny story.
→ That's heard.
3. I haven't tasted such good coffee for a long time.
→ It's
4. I've never slept in such an uncomfortable bed.
→ This is
5. I've never had such a big meal.
→ It's

6. I've never met such a generous person as Ann.

→ Ann is

7. I've never had such a good friend as you.

→ You

8. I haven't had to make such a difficult decision for years.

→ This is

Bài 55: : Hoàn thành câu bằng từ cho sẵn những chữ cái đầu.

1. We had to wait for a long time but we didn't complain. We waited **pat**

2. I lost the match because I played very **ba**.....

3. I don't think he trusted me. He looked at me so **sus**.....

4. Sorry, I didn't mean to kick you. I didn't to it **int**.....

5. Nobody knew he was coming. He arrived **unex**.....

6. Jill has just got a job in a shop but she won't be staying there long. She is only working there **tem**..... until she can find.

7. My French isn't very good but I can understand **per**..... If people speak **sl**..... and **cl**.....

Bài 56: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. He loses his temper, his mind is not
 - a. lucid
 - b. lyric
 - c. dialem
 - d. conjugal
2. Her finger was pricked by the of the rose.
 - a. spill
 - b. thorn
 - c. scald
 - d. cores
3. A group of actors or singers is a
 - a. rehearsal
 - b. drizele
 - c. troupe
 - d. loath
4. They are paying to the king.
 - a. weed
 - b. halt
 - c. gulp
 - d. homage
5. The chance of a life - time was given to George If he would only accept it, but he
 - a. missed the boat
 - b. longed for his boat
 - c. lost a chance to get abroad
 - d. leaves his firm.
6. The Barbizon school of French painters was well known for landscapes that captured the subtle beauty of scenery through gentle lightning and soft colors.
 - a. obvious
 - b. delightful
 - c. receding
 - d. elusive

7. Circuses in the early 1900s were notorious for using humans who had freak body characteristics.
- a. enjoyable
 - b. infamous
 - c. illegal
 - d. discriminatory
8. Great art is characterized by its ability to investigate the sense with its power.
- a. absorb
 - b. control
 - c. frighten
 - d. refresh
9. Post modernism is a prominent yet controversial movement in the field of architecture.
- a. unanimous
 - b. disputable
 - c. ancient
 - d. unique
10. Animals were first domesticated as a source of food and later as a source of clothing and transportation.
- a. raised
 - b. bought
 - c. found
 - d. tamed
11. The Canterbury Tales, by English poet Geoffrey chaucer, are a fine example of Middle English.
- a. a story set of
 - b. as sets of stories
 - c. a set of stories
 - d. stories in a set

12. Cardiac arrest occurs heart muscles stop beating during a heart attack or after a severe accident.
- a. when
 - b. in that
 - c. although
 - d. due to
13. It is not clear the form of human known as a limerick started.
- a. If
 - b. how
 - c. which
 - d. whenever
14. only us state is not situated on the mainland of North America.
- a. Hawaii, the
 - b. It is Hawaii the
 - c. Hawaii is the
 - d. Because Hawaii is the
15. Hannibal, the military genius of carthage, was best known the mountains of the Dyrénées and Alps with elephants.
- a. as crossed
 - b. for crossing
 - c. with the crossing of
 - d. having crossed
16. Of all types of health maintenance organizations,
- a. the most common being a prepaid group practice plan.
 - b. A prepaid group practice plane was commonly.
 - c. there is the most common a prepaid group practice plan
 - d. A prepaid group practice plane is the most common.

17. The strong beam of light from a lighthouse is used by sailors.
- to determining their location
 - for determining their location
 - in determining their location
 - while determined their location
18. travels 5. 8 trillion miles in one year has been scientifically proven.
- That light
 - Light
 - For light to
 - When light
19. The human body acquires nutrients from food particles the blood.
- carrying
 - carried in
 - carrying by
 - has carried
20. A caricature is a form of art involving a picture the physical nature of an important person.
- exaggerated
 - that exaggerates
 - having
 - exaggerating that.

Bài 57: Hoàn thành câu bằng cách sử dụng một giới từ và một từ cho sẵn dưới đây.

Mistake	business	a diet	breakfast
the phone	television	a drink	Shakespeare
a swim	<u>cheque</u>	strike	love

- After work we went to a cafe for a drink.
- The factory has closed because the workers have gone

3. I didn't intend to take your umbrella. I took it
4. I got up late this morning and had to rush. All I had was a cup of coffee.
5. I feel lazy this evening. Is there anything worth watching
6. They fell with each other almost immediately and were married in a few weeks.
7. It was an extremely hot day, so we went in the river.
8. Jim's job involves a lot of travelling. He often goes to other towns
9. I didn't have any money on me, so I paid
10. George has put on a lot of weight recently. I think he should go
11. It's difficult to contact Sue because she's not
12. Hamlet and Macbeth are plays

REFERENCE LIST OF VERBS
FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS
(BẢNG THAM KHẢO ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU
LÀ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Admit | : He admitted stealing his mother's money |
| <i>thú nhận</i> | Nó thú nhận lấy trộm tiền của mẹ nó |
| 2. Advise | : She advised <u>going</u> to see the doctor right now. |
| <i>khuyên, bảo</i> | Cô ấy khuyên đi khám bệnh ngay bây giờ |
| 3. Anticipate | : The children anticipate having a good time on vacation. |
| <i>mong chờ</i> | Bọn trẻ mong chờ đi nghỉ tham quan du lịch. |
| 4. Appreciate | : I appreciated hearing from them. |
| <i>đánh giá cao</i> | Tôi rất mong biết tin tức về họ |
| 5. Avoid | : He always avoids answering my questions. |
| <i>tránh</i> | Anh ta luôn tránh những câu hỏi của tôi |

6. Complete : I finally completed doing my tomorrow homework.

hoàn thành Cuối cùng thì tôi hoàn thành bài tập cho ngày mai

7. Consider : I will consider going with you to London, tomorrow.

cân nhắc Tôi sẽ cân nhắc việc đi London với anh ngày mai

8. Delay : He delayed making the final decision

chậm, trì hoãn Anh ta trì hoãn đưa ra quyết định cuối cùng

9. Discuss : The executive board discussed developing the company.

thảo luận Hội đồng quản trị bàn bạc việc phát triển Công ty.

10. Deny : The criminals always deny committing the crime.

phủ nhận Tội phạm luôn luôn phủ nhận những tội lỗi chúng gây ra.

11. Dislike : He dislikes being forced to do the job.

không thích Anh ta không thích bị bắt buộc làm công việc ấy.

- 12. Enjoy** : We enjoy going camping in the summer.
- thích thú* Chúng tôi thích đi cắm trại vào mùa hè.
- 13. Finish** : She finished writing letter to her boy friends at 10.
- kết thúc* Cô ấy viết xong thư cho người yêu lúc 10 giờ.
- 14. Forget** : I'll never forget visiting great wall of China.
- quên* Tôi không bao giờ quên chuyến thăm Vạn Lý Trường Thành ở Trung Quốc.
- 15. Can't help** : I can't help laughing when she started a joke
- không thể không* Tôi không thể nhịn được cười khi cô ta kể chuyện hài
- 16. Keep** : I keep hoping one day I'll win lottery
- duy trì* Tôi mãi hy vọng, một ngày nào đó tôi sẽ trúng số xố
- 17. Mention** : She mentioned going to a movies, but no one agreed.
- Đề cập* Cô ấy gợi ý đi xem phim nhưng không ai đồng ý.

- 18. Mind** : Would you mind opening the door, please?
phiên Anh làm ơn mở hộ tôi cửa sổ.
- 19. Post pone** : Let's postpone until tomorrow morning
hoãn Hãy hoãn lại đến sáng mai
- 20. Practice** : The football team are practising kicking the penalties.
thực hành Đội tuyển đang tập đá penalty
- 21. Quit** : He quit trying to solve the sum anymore
bỏ Nó không cố giải bài toán đó nữa
- 22. Recall** : I don't recall meeting him before
Nhớ Tôi không nhớ đã gặp anh ấy trước đây
- 23. Recommend** : She recommended seeing the newly opened gallery.
gợi ý Cô ấy gợi ý đi xem một cuộc triển lãm mới
- 24. Regret** : She regretted telling him her secret.
tiếc Cô ấy hối tiếc đã nói với anh ta điều bí mật
- 25. Remember** : I can't remember paying him money back or not.
Nhớ Tôi không thể nhớ đã trả tiền anh ta hay chưa.

- 26. Recent** : I recented because she put her nose on my business
tức giận Tôi điên lên vì cô ta can thiệp vào công việc của tôi.
- 27. Stop** : She stopped continuing her job wherever someone asked her something.
ngừng Cô ta ngừng công việc mỗi khi có ai hỏi gì đó.
- 28. Suggest** : She suggested going to Halong Bay in the summer.
gợi ý Cô ta gợi ý đi nghỉ mát vịnh Hạ Long vào mùa hè tới.
- 29. Tolerate** : She won't tolerate cheating during an examination.
- 30. Understand** : I don't understand his leaving school.
hiểu Tôi không hiểu sao anh ta không học nữa.

**REFERENCE LIST OF VERBS
FOLLOWED BY IN FINITIVES
BẢNG THAM KHẢO ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU LÀ
ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN THỂ CÓ "TO"**

A. Động từ + Infinitive

1. Afford : I can't afford to buy a new motorbike

có khả năng Tôi không có khả năng mua một chiếc xe máy mới.

2. Agree : Everyone agreed to come to a final conclusion

đồng ý Mọi người đồng ý đưa ra kết luận cuối cùng.

3. Appear : The child appeared to be sleepy

dường như Đứa trẻ dường như buồn ngủ

4. Arrange : I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.

sắp xếp Tôi sẽ sắp xếp gặp anh tại sân bay

5. Ask : He asked to go for a walk this afternoon with me.

hỏi Anh ta mời tôi chiều nay đi dạo

6. Care	: I don't care to see that show
<i>quan tâm</i>	Tôi không quan tâm đến buổi trình diễn đó
7 Claim	: She claims to know a famous movie star.
<i>tự nhận</i>	Cô ấy tự nhận là quen với một ngôi sao điện ảnh nổi tiếng.
8. Consent	: She finally consented to marry him
<i>chấp nhận</i>	Cuối cùng cô ấy chấp nhận cưới anh ấy.
9. Decide	: She decided to resign her present job and looked for a new one.
<i>quyết định</i>	Cô ấy quyết định bỏ công việc đang làm và kiếm một công việc khác
10. Demand	: The police demanded the witness to tell the truth.
<i>yêu cầu</i>	Cảnh sát yêu cầu nhân chứng nói sự thực
11. Deserve	: She deserves to win the prize
<i>xứng đáng</i>	Cô ấy xứng đáng nhận giải thưởng
12. Expect	: I expect to enter graduate school in the fall.
<i>mong đợi</i>	Tôi mong đợi đỗ trường đại học vào mùa thu này.

- 13. Fail** : She failed to return the book to the library on time.
trượt Cô ấy không trả sách cho thư viện đúng hẹn.
- 14. Forget** : I forgot to mail the letter to her
quên Tôi quên không gửi thư hộ cô ấy.
- 15. Hesitate** : Don't hesitate to ask for my help.
do dự Đừng do dự khi cần sự giúp đỡ của tôi.
- 16. Hope** : Jack hopes to arrive next week.
hi vọng Jack hi vọng sẽ đến tuần tới.
- 17. Learn** : He learned how to play the piano when he was a child.
học Anh ấy học đánh piano khi còn nhỏ
- 18. Manage** : She managed to finish her work early.
cố gắng Cô ấy cố gắng hoàn thành công việc sớm.
- 19. Mean** : I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.
cố tình Tôi không cố tình làm tổn thương tình cảm của anh.
- 20. Need** : I need to have your opinion about my job change.
cần Tôi cần nghe ý kiến của anh về sự thay đổi công việc của tôi.

21. Offer : They offered to help us solve the problem.

Đề nghị Họ đề nghị giúp tôi giải quyết vấn đề này

22. Plan : We are planning to have a party

Kế hoạch Chúng tôi dự định tổ chức bữa tiệc.

23. Prepare : We prepared a good meal to welcome my mother's day.

Chuẩn bị Chúng tôi chuẩn bị một bữa ăn ngon chúc mừng ngày của mẹ.

24. Pretend : She pretends not to hear what he is saying.

giả vờ Cô ấy giả vờ không nghe thấy những điều anh ấy nói

25. Promise : I promised to make progress in study with my parents.

hứa Tôi hứa với bố mẹ tôi sẽ tiến bộ trong học tập.

26. Refuse : I refuse to believe this story

từ chối Tôi không tin vào câu chuyện ấy

27. Regret : I regret to tell you that you failed in the entrance exam.

tiếc Tôi lấy làm tiếc báo cho bạn biết rằng bạn trượt

- 28.** : I remembered to lock the door
Remember
 nhớ Tôi nhớ là đã khoá cửa rồi
- 29. Seem** : It seems to be the sound of a cat,
 somewhere.
 dường như Dường như có tiếng mèo kêu ở đâu đó
- 30. Struggle** : I struggled to stay a wake.
 đấu tranh Tôi đấu tranh để thức
- 31. Swear** : She swore to tell the truth.
 thề Cô ấy thề sẽ nói sự thật
- 32. Threaten** : She threatened to tell my parents.
 đe dọa Cô ấy dọa sẽ nói với ba mẹ tôi
- 33. Volunteer** : He volunteered to join the army
 tình nguyện Anh ấy tình nguyện gia nhập quân đội.
- 34. Wait** : I will wait to hear what happens
 next.
 chờ Tôi sẽ đợi để xem chuyện gì xảy ra tiếp theo
- 35. Want** : I want to tell you something
 muốn Tôi muốn kể cho bạn một vài chuyện
- 36. Wish** : She wishes to pass the entrance
 exams
 mong muốn, Cô ấy ước sẽ đỗ vào đại học
 ước

B. Verbs + danh từ + infinitive

- 1. Advise** : She advised me to keep calm.
khuyên Cô ấy khuyên tôi giữ bình tĩnh
- 2. Allow** : My father allowed me to use his newcar
cho phép Bố tôi cho phép tôi sử dụng chiếc ô tô mới của ông
- 3. Ask** : I asked my sister to lend me some money
hỏi Tôi hỏi vay tiền chị gái tôi
- 4. Beg** : They begged us to come to the party
nài nỉ Họ nài nỉ chúng tôi đến dự tiệc.
- 5. Cause** : Her laziness caused her to fail
gây ra Sự chậm chạp làm cô ấy thua cuộc.
- 6. Challenge** : She challenged me to race her to the corner
thử thách Chị ấy thách tôi chạy đua đến cuối phố
- 7. Convince** : I couldn't convince him to accept our help
thuyết phục Tôi không thể thuyết phục anh ta nhận sự giúp đỡ của chúng tôi.

- 8. Dare** : He dared me to do better than he had done.
đám, thách Hấn thách tôi làm tốt hơn hẳn
- 9. Encourage** : He encouraged me to try again.
khuyến khích Anh ta khuyến khích tôi cố gắng lần nữa
- 10. Expect** : I expect you to be on time
hi vọng Tôi hi vọng anh đến đúng giờ
- 11. Forbid** : I forbid you to tell him
cấm Tao cấm mày nói với nó
- 12. Force** : The robbers forced people to lie down on the floor.
ra lệnh Bọn cướp ra lệnh mọi người nằm xuống sân nhà
- 13. Hire** : She hired a boy to mow the lawn
thuê Bà ta thuê một đứa bé cắt cỏ
- 14. Instruct** : He instructed them be careful
chỉ bảo Anh ta bảo họ cẩn thận
- 15. Invite** : Harry invited the Barks to come to his party.
mời Harry mời gia đình Bark tới dự tiệc.
- 16. Need** : We needed Chris to help us figure out the solution.
cần Chúng tôi cần Chris giúp chúng tôi giải quyết vấn đề.

- 17. Order** : The judge ordered me to pay a fine.
ra lệnh : Tòa án yêu cầu tôi nộp phạt
- 18. Persuade** : I persuaded him to come for a visit.
thuyết phục : Tôi thuyết phục anh đi cùng thưởng ngoạn
- 19. Remind** : She reminded me to lock the door.
nhắc nhở : Cô ấy nhắc nhở tôi khoá cửa.
- 20. Require** : Our teacher requires us to be on time.
yêu cầu : Thầy giáo nhắc nhở chúng tôi đi học đúng giờ
- 21. Teach** : My brother taught me how to swim.
dạy : Anh tôi dạy tôi cách bơi
- 22. Tell** : The doctor told me to take these pills
bảo, nói : Bác sĩ bảo tôi uống những viên thuốc này
- 23. Urge** : I urged her to apply for the job
thúc giục : Tôi thúc giục cô ta đi xin việc làm.
- 24. Want** : I want you to love me.
muốn : Anh muốn em yêu anh
- 25. Warn** : I warned you not to drive too fast.
cảnh báo : Tôi cảnh báo anh đừng đi xe quá nhanh thế

IRREGULAR VERB FORMS

Một động từ có quy tắc tận cùng là s, ed và ing ví dụ:

look → looks

→ looking

→ looked

Tuy nhiên một số động từ bất quy tắc lại không theo một quy tắc nhất định nào cả:

Ví dụ:

Hình thức cơ bản: Did you write the letter?

Quá khứ : I wrote the letter yesterday

Phân từ quá khứ: I've written the letter.

Chúng ta cũng sử dụng động từ bất quy tắc sau một số tiền tố như "**re, un, out, mis**".

- I've rewritten the letter

(Tôi vừa viết lại bức thư).

- I mis understood your words.

(Tôi hiểu nhầm ý anh).

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
abide	abode	abode	ở lưu trú
arise	arose	arisen	phát sinh nổi lên
awake	awoke	awoken	thức, đánh thức
be	was	been	thì, là, ở, bị, được
bear	bore	born	chịu đựng, mang
beat	beat	beaten	đánh, đánh bại
become	became	become	trở nên
begin	began	begun	xảy đến
behold	beheld	beheld	ngắm nhìn
bend	bent	bent	bẻ cong
bet	bet	bet	cá cược
Bid (offer money)	bid	bid	trả giá
bid (order)	bade	bidden	bảo ra lệnh
bind	bound	bound	trói buộc
bite	bit	bitten	cắn, ngoạm
bleed	bled	bled	chảy máu
bless	blessed	blessed, blest	ban phúc lành

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
blow	blew	blown	thổi
break	broke	broken	vỡ, đập vỡ
breed	bred	bred	nuôi dạy dỗ
bring	brought	brought	mang đến
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	phát thanh
build	built	built	xây dựng
burn	burnt	burnt	đốt cháy
	burned	burned	
burst	bust	burst	nổ tung
bust	bust	bust	phá sản
buy	bought	bought	mua
cast	cast	cast	ném, tung, liệng
catch	caught	caught	bắt, chụp
choose	chose	chosen	chọn, lựa
cling	clung	clung	bám vào
come	came	come	đến, đi đến
cost	cost	cost	có giá là, trị giá
creep	crept	crept	bò
cut	cut	cut	đốn, hạ, chặt
deal	dealt	dealt	giao thiệp
dig	dug	dug	đào, bới

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
dive	dived dove	dived	lặn, lao xuống
do	did	done	làm
draw	drew	drawn	vẽ, kéo
dream	dreamt dreamed	dreamt dreamed	mơ, mơ thấy
drink	drank	drunk	uống
drive	drove	driven	lái xe
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	cư ngụ
eat	ate	eaten	ăn
fall	fell	fallen	ngả, rơi
feed	fed	fed	cho ăn, nuôi
feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
fight	fought	fought	chiến đấu
find	found	found	tìm thấy
fit	fitted fit	fitted fit	hợp, ôm người
flee	fled	fled	chạy trốn
fling	flung	flung	tung, quăng
fly	flew	flown	bay
forbid	forbad	forbidden	cấm đoán
forecast	forecast	forecast	tiên đoán
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	thấy trước

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
foretell	foretold	foretold	nói trước
forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
forgive	forgave	forgiven	tha thứ
forsake	forsook	forsaken	ruồng bỏ
freeze	froze	forzen	làm lạnh, đông
get	got	got	lấy, nhận, có được
give	gave	given	cho, tặng, biếu
go	went	gone	đi
grind	ground	ground	nghiền xay
grow	grew	grown	mọc, trồng
hang	hung	hung	móc, treo
	hanged	hanged	
have	had	had	có, sở hữu
hear	heard	heard	nghe thấy
hide	hid	hidden	trốn, nấp
hit	hit	hit	đụng, đánh
hold	held	held	cầm, nắm, tổ chức
hurt	hurt	hurt	làm đau
keep	kept	kept	giữ gìn
kneel	knelt	knelt	gục
	kneeled	kneeled	

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
knit	knit	knit	đan
	knitted	knitted	
know	knew	known	quen biết
lay	laid	laid	đặt để
lead	led	led	dẫn dắt, lãnh đạo
lean	leant	leant	dựa, nghiêng
	leaned	leaned	
leap	leapt	leapt	nhảy, nhảy qua
	leaped	leaped	
learn	learnt	learnt	học hỏi
	learned	learned	
leave	left	left	ra đi, để lại
lend	lent	lent	cho mượn
let	let	let	để, để cho
lie	lay	lain	nằm
light	lit	lit	thắp sáng
	lighted	lighted	
lose	lost	lost	đánh mất
make	made	made	làm, chế tạo
mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa là
meet	met	met	gặp gỡ

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
mishear	misheard	misheard	không nghe thấy
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	lạc, mất
mislead	misled	misled	dẫn đi lạc
mistake	mistook	mistaken	nhầm
mow	mowed	mowed	cắt, xén cỏ
outbid	outbid	outbid	trả hơn giá
overcome	overcame	overcome	trải qua
overdo	overdid	overdone	làm giỏi hơn
overhear	overheard	overheard	nghe lỏm
overtake	overtook	overtaken	đuổi kịp, bắt kịp
pay	paid	paid	trả tiền
put	put	put	đặt để
quit	quit	quit	bỏ
	quitted	quitted	
read	read	read	đọc
repay	repaid	repaid	hoàn tiền lại
rid	rid	rid	giải thoát
ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi
ring	rang	rung	rung chuông
rise	rose	risen	mọc, trời lên
run	ran	run	chạy

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
saw	sawed	sawn sawed	cưa
say	said	said	nói
see	saw	seen	nhìn thấy
seek	sought	sought	tìm kiếm
sell	sold	sold	bán
send	sent	sent	gửi
set	set	set	đặt, để
sew	sewed	sewn sewed	may, khâu
shake	shook	shaken	lắc, rung
shed	shed	shed	rơi, rụng
shine	shone shined	shone shined	chiếu sáng
shoot	shot	shot	bắn
show	showed	showed shown	chỉ
shrink	shrank shrunk	shrunk	co rút
shut	shut	shut	đóng lại
sing	sang	sung	ca hát
sink	sank	sunk	chìm, lặn

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
sit	sat	sat	ngồi
slay	slew	slain	sát hại, giết ai
sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
slide	slid	slid	trượt, lướt
sling	slung	slung	ném mạnh
slink	slunk	slunk	lén đi
slit	slit	slit	
smell	smelt	smelt	ngửi
	smelled	smelled	
sowed	sowed	sown	gieo, rắc
		sowed	
speak	spoke	spoken	nói
speed	sped	sped	chạy vụt
	speeded	speeded	
spell	spelt	spelt	đánh vần
	spelled	spelled	
spend	spent	spent	gửi
spill	spilt	spilt	tràn ra
	spilled	spilted	
spin	spun	spun	quay sợi
spit	spat	spat	khạc nhổ
split	split	split	chẻ ra, tách ra

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
spoil	spoilt spoiled	spoilt spoiled	làm hỏng, hại
spread	spread	spread	lan truyền
spring	sprang	sprung	nhảy, nảy
stand	stood	stood	đứng
steal	stole	stolen	đánh cắp
stick	stuck	stuck	ghim vào
sting	stung	stung	châm, chích đốt
stink	stank	stunk	bốc mùi hôi
stride	strode	stridden	bước sải, đi dài
strike	struck	struck	đánh đập, gõ, điểm
string	strung	strung	gắn dây vào
strive	strove	striven	cố sức
swear	swore	sworn	thề
sweep	swept	swept	quét
swell	swelled	swelled swollen	phồng sưng
swim	swam	swum	bơi
swing	swung	swung	đong đưa
taken	took	taken	cầm, lấy
teach	taught	taught	dạy học

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
tear	tore	torn	rách
tell	told	told	nói, bảo
think	thought	thought	nghĩ
thrive	thrived	thrived	
	throve	thriven	
throw	threw	thrown	ném, liệng
thrust	thrust	thrust	thọc, nhấn
tread	trod	trodden	giẫm, đạp
undergo	underwent	undergone	chịu đựng
understand	understood	understood	hiểu
undertake	undertook	undertaken	dảm nhận
undo	undid	undone	tháo ra
uphold	upheld	upheld	ủng hộ
upset	upset	upset	lật đổ
wake	woke	woken	thức giấc
wear	wore	worn	mặc
weak	wore	woven	dệt, kết lại
weep	wept	wept	khóc
wet	wet	wet	làm ướt
	wetted	wetted	
win	won	won	thắng
wind	wound	wound	quấn

Base form	past tense	past/passive	participle
withdraw	withdrew	withdraun	rút lui
withstand	withstood	withstood	cầm cự
work	wrough	wrought	làm việc
wring	wrung	wrung	ép, vặn, siết chặt
write	wrote	written	viết

Thêm vào không.

outdo	outdid	outdone	làm giỏi hơn
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	lớn nhanh hơn
output	output	output	cho ra đủ kiện
outrun	outran	outrun	chạy nhanh hơn
outsell	outsold	outsold	bán nhanh hơn
overeat	overate	overeaten	ăn nhiều hơn
overfly	overflow	overflown	bay qua
overhang	overhung	overhung	treo lơ lửng
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	phủ lên
overpay	overpaid	overpaid	trả quá tiền
overrun	overran	overrun	tràn ngập
oversee	oversaw	overseen	trông nom
overshoot	overshot	overshot	đi quá đích
oversleep	overslept	overslept	ngủ quên
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	lật đổ

APPENDIX

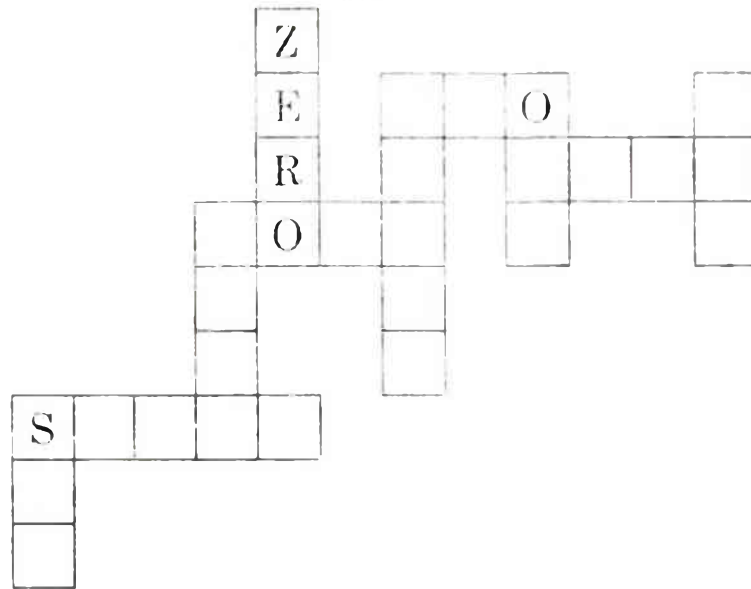
Nhằm nâng cao và làm giàu thêm vốn từ vựng đồng thời các bạn có thể giải trí mỗi khi thấy mệt mỏi. Chúng tôi đưa ra cho các bạn một số ô chữ thú vị và hợp với khả năng của các bạn.

1. Tìm thêm 5 màu và 6 số trong bảng sau:

K	Z	F	A	E	K	O	G	A	X	Z	M
D	T	A	O	R	M	Y	B	R	J	S	B
B	L	N	B	U	F	I	F	T	E	E	N
L	J	C	A	A	R	L	D	W	M	E	I
U	U	C	R	T	W	E	L	V	E	O	N
E	A	K	T	B	D	J	R	C	E	I	W
H	Y	E	L	L	O	W	V	A	I	O	T
B	Q	E	P	A	N	X	N	L	G	V	H
F	I	V	E	C	V	G	F	S	H	H	R
U	G	Q	F	K	D	F	P	M	T	E	E
W	H	I	T	E	T	H	E	S	Y	G	E
K	B	Q	R	J	G	V	S	W	E	Y	X

2. Number 0 - 10

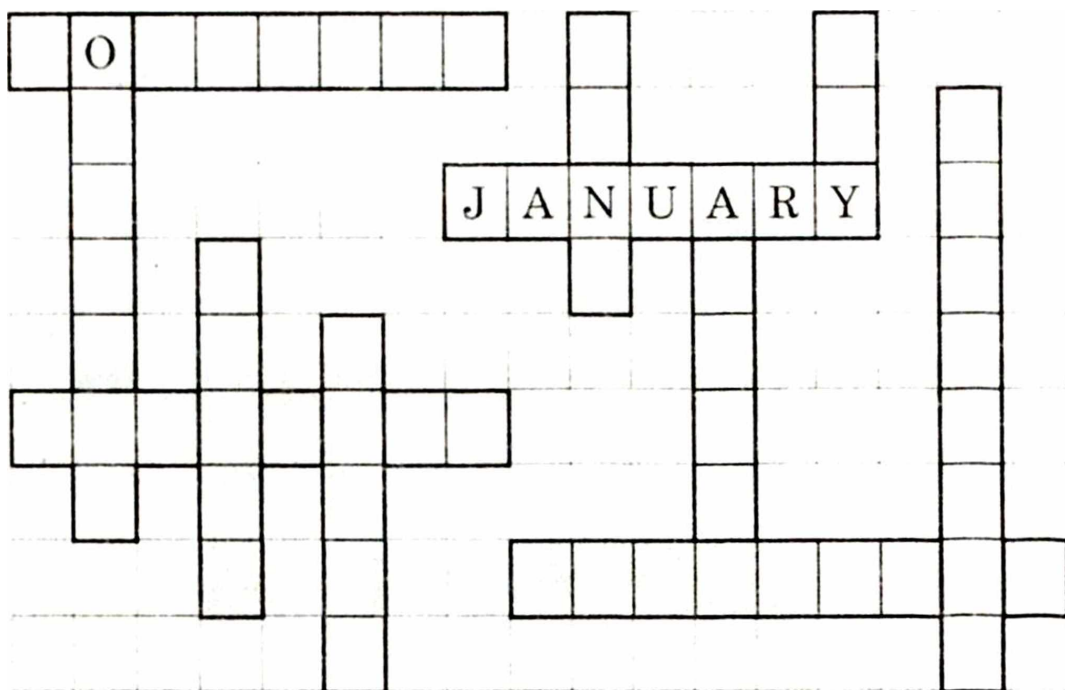
Hoàn thành ô chữ bằng các con số từ 0 đến 10.



3. Tìm 20 động từ bất quy tắc trong ô vuông động từ sau:

S	L	A	S	Y	D	F	L	E	W	B	S	O	N
Z	W	C	R	C	A	K	B	R	O	U	G	H	T
B	C	A	U	G	H	T	O	J	K	M	K	N	R
Q	H	D	M	G	N	T	I	M	E	J	S	A	W
X	T	F	O	U	N	D	M	C	U	L	L	I	Q
Y	F	E	U	E	X	L	P	Q	P	T	O	O	K
F	S	W	W	H	T	D	L	E	F	T	Z	D	A
B	A	Z	K	D	E	H	E	K	Y	G	M	I	N
C	I	F	O	M	D	X	R	P	S	M	J	D	H
W	D	A	A	W	H	T	Z	E	R	A	Q	F	R
J	V	C	V	I	G	A	V	E	W	D	G	E	U
B	E	R	D	I	X	S	H	W	T	E	F	L	T
B	D	A	U	Y	B	H	A	C	C	O	U	L	D
C	V	N	C	A	M	E	D	E	U	A	O	G	V

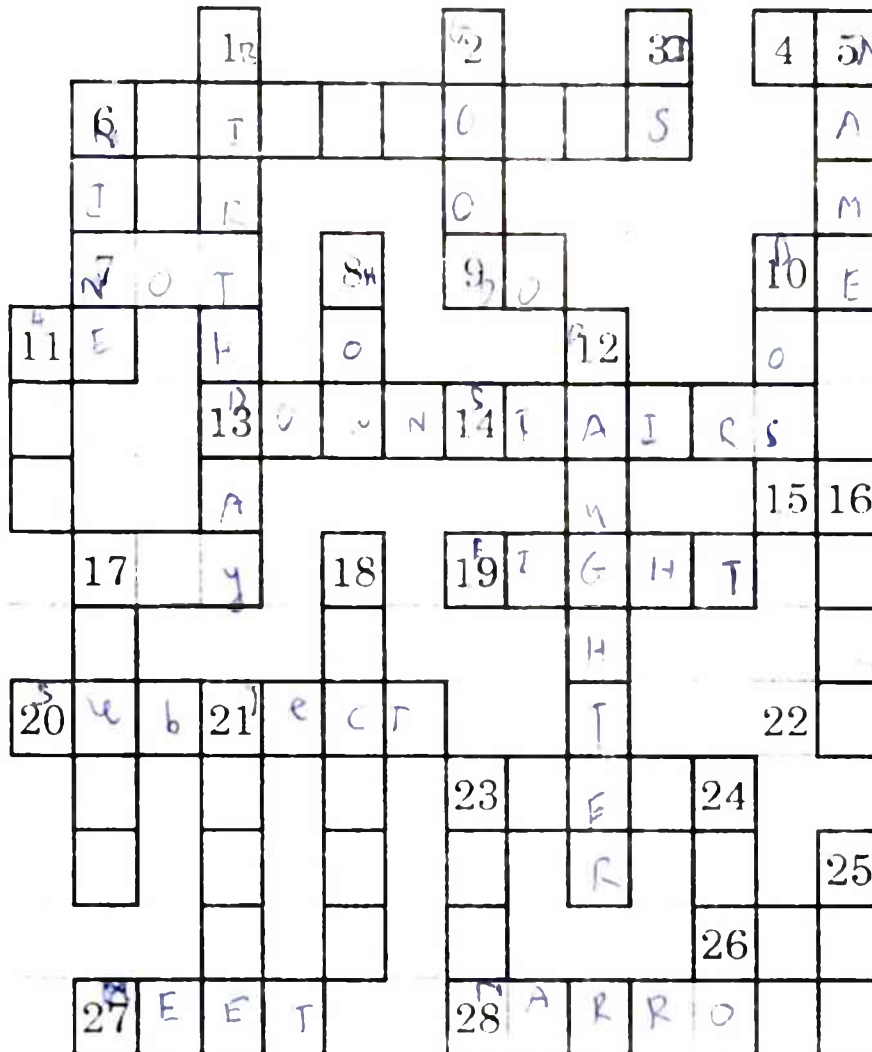
3. Điền tháng vào ô sau.



4. Tìm thêm 10 từ chỉ các bộ phận ngôi nhà:

O	T	D	J	B	K	A	O	D	J	C	W
S	G	O	L	C	O	E	E	O	H	P	I
A	A	P	I	N	I	F	M	W	Q	O	N
N	R	B	F	L	A	G	T	N	F	E	D
Y	D	M	F	R	E	P	D	S	E	B	O
K	E	L	A	F	Q	T	H	T	R	E	W
R	N	G	C	U	P	B	O	A	R	D	H
X	Q	G	B	V	D	V	F	I	M	R	S
D	O	O	R	H	I	R	C	R	X	O	E
C	K	I	T	V	H	E	N	S	G	O	N
W	J	W	A	U	L	Z	D	K	T	M	I
B	A	T	H	R	O	O	M	Y	L	O	O

5.



Across.

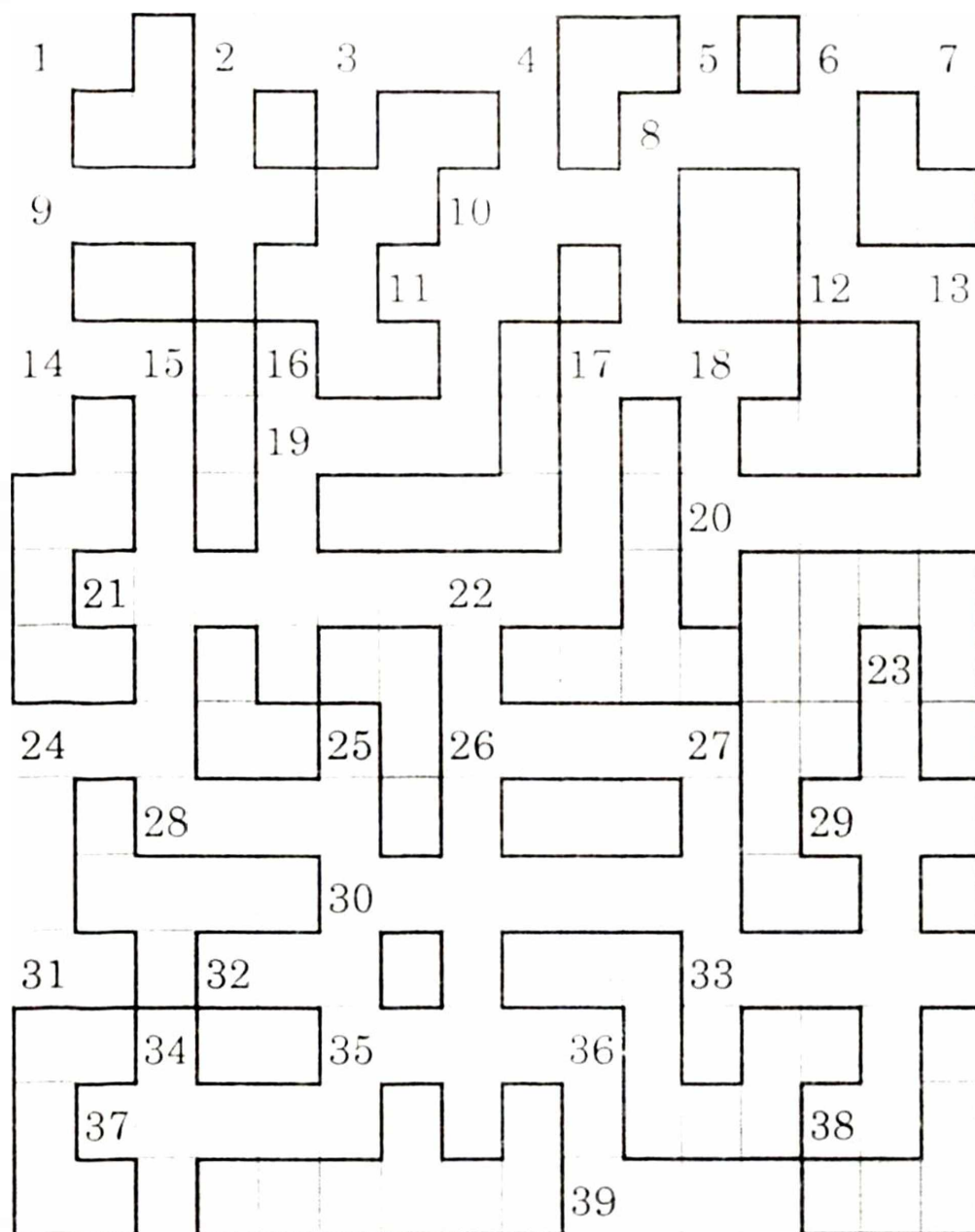
4. Tuesday
6. Vince and Sue are Terry's
7. Don't = Do
9. How do you
10. Don't silly.
11. This is Casey.'s from Victoria Road.
13. The opposite of 'upstairs'
15. What are you up
17. Get out of the

19. $4 + 4 = ?$
20. Geography is a school
22. How do you say 'hello' French?
23. Blue + yellow =
26. A Jaguar is a fast
27. Pleased to you.
28. The opposite of 'small'

Down:

1. Happy
2. The opposite of 'bad'
3. this your pen?
5. What's your
6., ten, eleven.
8. old are you?
10. What colour eyes she got?
12. Son and
14. Where's Jane? 's in the kitchen.
16. Please the windows.
17. you like to dance.
18. me. Where's the loo?
21. Can I have an orange, please?
23. Boy and
24. Good
25. Where you from?

6.



Across.

1. I'm is the short form of I
2. The past tense of 'fight'
6. A young person.
8. James Dean was in 1931.
9. This is green.

10. You can sing very
11. Oh look! There's Michael Douglas. Do you like?
12. Bob Geld of the singer with the Boom town Rats.
14. The past tense of 'see'
17. When did you go to London? We yesterday.
19. I come at 4 o'clock everyday.
20. do you live?
21. Britain has a queen, but America has a
24. You write with this.
26. The past tense of 'pan'
28. Lord Good the Golden Cat to Cindy.
29. you see Terry yesterday?
30. A small house
31. is short for television
32. We went to France three years
33. You wear these inside your shoes.
35. September is the month of the year.
37. The past tense of 'find'.
38. I'm sorry. It's all fault.
39. Where you born?

Down.

1. The eithth month of the year.
2. a por sche is a car.
3. Wake
4. Where are my clothes. I can't find
5. Let's swimming.
6. What's on at the cinema?
I don't
7. you like Batman?
8. She's got blond hair and eyes.
10. Husband and
13. I need money
15. Terry is Sue's coat.
16. The Grey Lady is a
17. Do you to go to the movies?
18. People saw pictures of the famine on the
.....
22. The opposite of "boring"
23. Hurry. We must leave
24. James Dean took in motor races.
25. first, third.
27. Only women and girls wear this.
34. I missed the bus yesterday, because I up late.
36. do you do.

WHAT SORT OF PERSON ARE YOU?

Tick ✓ a or b, on the right of each exercise.

1. A sensitive person is one who.
 - a. Is very aware of other people's feelings
 - b. Has good sense and judgement
2. If you fantasize about things, you
 - a. daydream about the impossible
 - b. often dream when you sleep.
3. You're a reasonable person, so you're.
 - a. logical
 - b. just and fair
4. You have a lot of curiosity, so you.
 - a. are a very strange person.
 - b. like to know about everything.
5. You revise your opinions, you.
 - a. change them
 - b. look at them again.
6. You recall things that happen, so you have.
 - a. a lot of souvenirs.
 - b. a good memory.

7. If you make sense of things, you
- a. know they are sensible.
 - b. can understand things easily.
8. You always calculate what things cost, so you.
- a. work things out accurately.
 - b. make a good guess.
9. You're easily moved, so you.
- a. like to go from place to place.
 - b. are emotional.
10. You are a mature person, so you're.
- a. grown up
 - b. rip
11. You're capable of affection, so you.
- a. like to impress others.
 - b. have feelings of love for people.
12. You're frank, so you
- a. like to tell the truth.
 - b. don't steal, cheat or lie.
13. You don't like people who are vulgar because.
- a. they behave badly.
 - b. they are ordinary
14. You have a genial nature, so you are.
- a. very talented.
 - b. cheerful and friendly.

15. We'd like bills please.
a. seperate b. separate
16. When were you?
a. borne b. born
17. Open the window. I can't?
a. breathe b. breath
18. Have you ever visited the British?
a. counal b. counsel
19. The greatest problems are poverty and
a. disease b. decease
20. Which ones have you
a. choosen b. chosen
21. We're not on anybody.
a. dependant b. dependent
22. Wipe up the mess with this
a. cloth b. clothe
23. There are very strong in the pacific.
a. currents b. currants
24. She looks rather in her new outfit.
a. chick b. chic
25. I seem to have a cough.
a. developped b. developed

26. I might have a company director
by now.
a. being b. been
27. We've got some nice akes
a. housemade b. homemade
28. How can we improve the condition?
a. human b. humane
29. It's a question of
a. principle b. principal
30. I up early every morning.
a. get b. use to get
31. She certainly has plenty of
a. stile b. style
32. Those who agree, please their hands.
a. raise b. rise
33. What a small you have.
a. waist b. waste
34. I what the time is.
a. wonder b. wander
35. What would you?
a. advise b. advice
36. You can be banned from driving for bling
.....
a. drunken b. drunk

37. Pay no attention If he at you.
a. gets mad b. maddens
38. Goodnight. I'm going upstairs to
a. bed b. sleep
39. Sh! now.
a. go to sleep b. go asleep
40. I've had a lovely and I feel quite fresh.
a. relax b. rest
41. Tell me the!
a. true b. truth
42. It was only a mild
a. flirtation b. flirt
43. This is our new recreation centre for the
a. young b. youngs
44. Don't be so with your money!
a. miser b. mean
45. Men often get bald in their middle.
a. ages b. years
46. I was fright.
a. sick with b. sick of
47. Joan when she was quite young.
a. greyed b. went grey

48. Don't be so
a. foolish b. fool
49. your belt.
a. Get tight b. Tighten
50. I was over come by a sense of
a. loneliness b. lonely
51. What can prevent the of the rain
forests?
a. destruction b. destroy
52. English is different German.
a. than b. from
53. Are you afraid the dark.
a. b. of
54. He published a magazine called 'The'
a. selfish b. egoist